2007

HUMMER®

HUMMER
H3

Owner's Handbook
Table of Contents

How to Use this Handbook 3
Important Safety Precautions 5
Section 1
Instrumentation and Controls 21
Section 2
Seats and Restraints 127
Section 3
Starting and Operating Instructions 165
Section 4
Service and Maintenance 229
Section 5
Problems on the Road 277
Index 305

AHAUZ60RHD

Important Notes About this Handbook

We thank you for choosing a General Motors product, and we want to assure you of our continuing commitment to your motoring pleasure and satisfaction.

This handbook should be considered a permanent part of the vehicle. Keep it with the vehicle when sold, to provide the next owner with important operating, safety and maintenance information.

Environment-friendly and recycled materials were used in the development and manufacture of your vehicle. The production methods used to make your vehicle are also environment-friendly.

Production waste is recycled, with some of the waste material recovered for re-use. Water requirements have been reduced to help conserve natural resources.

All information, illustrations and specifications in this handbook are based on the latest product information available at the time of printing. We reserve the right to make changes in the product without further notice.

The illustrations throughout the handbook are typical and are not intended to be exact representations of any part of your vehicle.

Please be aware that the vehicle you purchased may not be fitted with each option that is explained in this handbook.

This Owner's Handbook is supplemented by a Maintenance Schedule and Warranty and Owner Assistance Information booklet. Although we feel that this Owner's Handbook is complete, in that it covers the more important vehicle operating information, it is most valuable when used with the Maintenance Schedule.

When it comes to service, keep in mind that your dealer knows your vehicle best and is committed to your complete satisfaction. Your dealer invites you to return for all of your service needs both during and after the warranty period.

Should you have any concern that has not been handled to your satisfaction, follow the steps outlined in the "Maintenance Schedule and Warranty and Owner Assistance Information" booklet.

FOR CONTINUING SATISFACTION AND QUALITY, KEEP YOUR GM VEHICLE ALL GM. GENERAL MOTORS PARTS ARE IDENTIFIED BY ONE OF THESE TRADEMARKS:

ACDelco. Genuine GM Parts.

Use this handbook to learn about the features of your new vehicle and how they operate.

The handbook is intended to be used as a reference guide to help you to quickly identify and use the various features of your vehicle. For this reason, the handbook is organised according to feature location as opposed to feature operation.

It also includes some very important safety and maintenance information and even deals with some problems you may have while driving.

This handbook is divided into five sections:

- **Section 1: Instrumentation and Controls**

To get a general understanding of how the content of this handbook is organised, imagine yourself sitting in the driver's seat. Your attention is first focused on the instrument panel directly in front of you, then up and out to the mirrors, windows and doors and continuing back around the vehicle to the rear cargo area, then up to the overhead area and the roof. The content of this handbook is organised to follow this order. The vast majority of your vehicle's instruments and controls are built into these areas, and are discussed first in this handbook, in Section 1.

- **Section 2: Seats and Restraints**

  Next, focus on the centre of your vehicle: the seats and safety belts. Information about these features and about your vehicle's air bag system is covered in Section 2. Section 2 also includes any information pertaining to child restraints.

- **Section 3: Starting and Operating Instructions**

  Once you have been familiarised with your vehicle's instruments, controls, seats and restraint systems in Sections 1 and 2, Section 3 outlines your vehicle's starting and operating instructions. This section includes information about your keys and keyless entry (if fitted), about the ignition and vehicle starting, and about the transmission, transfer case (if fitted), parking, traction, steering, brake, and suspension systems. It also covers your vehicle's specific loading and towing capabilities.

- **Section 4: Service and Maintenance**

  The Service and Maintenance section:

  - contains fuel information
  - helps you locate the various components in your vehicle's engine compartment
  - offers basic maintenance and fluid information for the major, easily-accessible engine components (e.g., oil, coolant, transmission fluid, power steering fluid, brake fluid, refrigerant, washer fluid, battery)

- contains information about tyre inflation, inspection, rotation and replacement
- locates and describes your vehicle's fuses and circuit breakers
- contains some bulb replacement instructions and specifications
- includes major component specifications and capacities

- **Section 5: Problems on the Road**

  This section tells you how to handle certain problems you may have while driving. It covers:

  - jump starting your vehicle
  - towing your vehicle
  - engine overheating
  - changing a flat tyre

Each section begins with a brief table of contents to help you locate the information you want.

CAUTION AND NOTICE BOXES

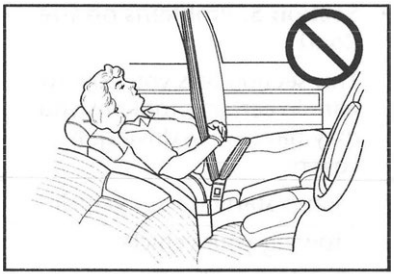
CAUTIONS and NOTICES alert you to conditions that may result in injury, or that may damage your vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION

Means: This can hurt people.

NOTICE

Means: This can damage your vehicle.



Seating Position

⚠ CAUTION

Do not adjust the driver's seat when the vehicle is moving. The seat could jerk and cause a loss of control.

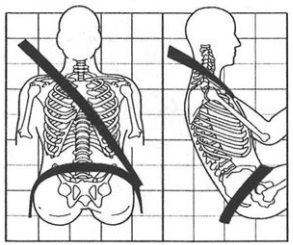
Sitting in a reclined position when your vehicle is in motion can be dangerous. Even if you buckle up, your safety belts can't do their job when the seatback is excessively reclined.

Safety Belts

⚠ CAUTION

Always wear your safety belt. Be sure it is adjusted properly at all times.

Do not let anyone ride where they cannot wear a safety belt properly. If you are in a crash and you are not wearing a safety belt, you can be seriously injured or killed. In the same crash, you might not be injured if you are buckled up. Always fasten your safety belt, and check that your passengers' belts are fastened properly, too.



⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

Wearing a safety belt improperly could cause serious injury.

The lap part of the belt should be worn low and snug on the hips, just touching the thighs. In a crash, this applies force to the strong pelvic bones, and you would be less likely to slide under the lap belt. If you slid under it, the belt would apply force to your abdomen. This could cause serious or even fatal injuries.

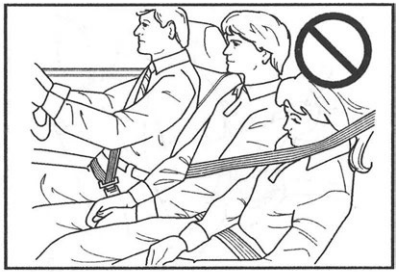
⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

Wear your belt fitted closely against the body. Do not wear your shoulder belt under your arm. Make sure the belt is not twisted across your body.

You could be seriously injured if your belt is buckled in the wrong place. Always buckle your belt into the buckle nearest you.

⚠ CAUTION

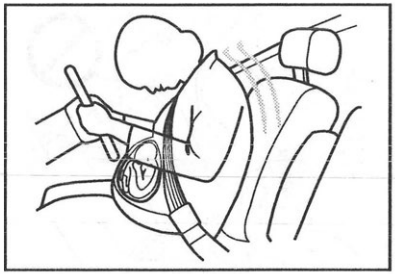
The shoulder belt should go over the shoulder and across the chest. These parts of the body are best able to take belt restraining forces.



⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

A safety belt must be used by only one person at a time. Do not allow two children to share the same belt.

Accident statistics show that children are safer if they are restrained in the rear seat.



⚠ CAUTION (Continued)

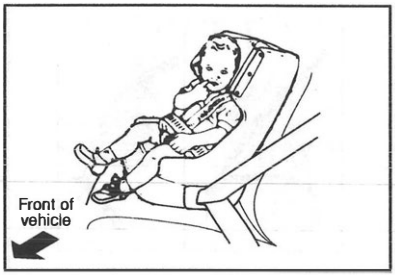
A pregnant woman should wear a lap-shoulder belt, and the lap portion should be worn as low as possible throughout the pregnancy.

Air Bags

⚠ CAUTION

Both the safety belt restraint system and the air bag restraint system are designed to best protect adults.

Anyone who is up against, or very close to, an inflating air bag could be seriously injured or killed.



⚠ CAUTION (Continued)

Be sure that if children are too small to be well restrained by the safety belt system, that they are secured in an appropriate child restraint.

The presence of an air bag is not a substitute for a safety belt and is only effective in conjunction with the safety belts.

⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

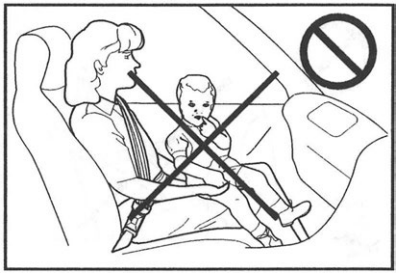
Air bags are designed to be used with the safety belts. Even with an air bag, if you are in a crash and not wearing a safety belt, your injuries could be much worse.

If you are too close to an inflating air bag, it could seriously injure you. Safety belts help keep you in position in case an air bag inflates in a collision. The driver should sit as far back as possible while still able to maintain control of the vehicle.

The path of an inflating air bag must be kept clear of any objects at all times.

⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

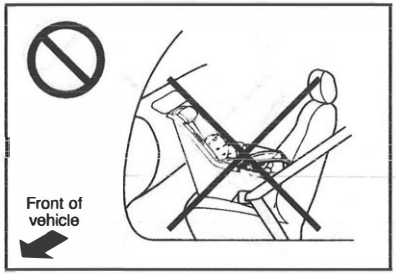
When an air bag inflates, it leaves dust in the air. This dust could cause breathing problems for people with a history of asthma or other breathing trouble. To avoid this, everyone in the vehicle should get out as soon as it is safe to do so. If you are unable to get out of the vehicle, then open a window or door.



Children and Safety Restraints

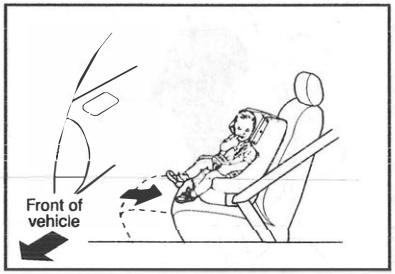
⚠ CAUTION

Never hold a baby in your arms while riding in a vehicle. During a crash a baby will become so heavy you can't hold it. For example, in a crash at only 40 km/h, a 5.5 kg baby will suddenly become a 110 kg force on your arms. The baby would be almost impossible to hold. Secure the baby in an infant restraint.



⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

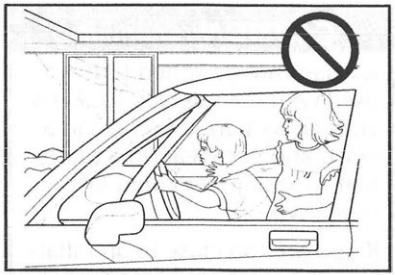
A rear-facing child restraint in the front seat could be pushed into the seatback by the front passenger's air bag if it inflates. A child in a rear-facing child restraint can be seriously injured if this happens. In vehicles with the front passenger's inflatable restraint system, always secure a rear-facing child restraint in the rear seat.



⚠ CAUTION

Infants who must use rear-facing child restraints cannot ride safely in passenger air bag-fitted vehicles that do not have rear seats.

If, however, you secure a forward-facing child restraint in the front passenger seat, be sure to move the front passenger seat as far back as it will go.



Leaving Your Vehicle

⚠ CAUTION

Avoid leaving your vehicle while the engine is running.

Do not leave children in the vehicle with the ignition key. They could operate the power windows or other controls and could even make the vehicle move. A child or others could be injured or even killed.

⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

It is very dangerous to leave children inside the vehicle for any extended period of time - especially in hot weather. When you leave the vehicle, take your children with you.

Vehicles with Automatic Transmissions

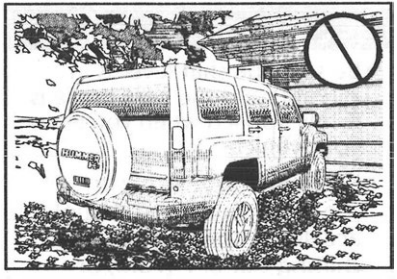
⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

If your vehicle is fitted with an automatic transmission, observe the following precautions to ensure proper and safe operation. Otherwise, the vehicle may move suddenly and/or cause an accident.

⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

- Be sure the shift lever is in **P** (Park) and the park brake is firmly applied when you leave your vehicle.
- Keep your foot firmly on the brake pedal and do not accelerate the engine when shifting out of **P** (Park) or **N** (Neutral).
- Do not shift into **D** (Drive) or **R** (Reverse) when the engine is racing.
- Do not shift into **P** (Park) while the vehicle is moving.

Read Section 3, "Starting and Operating Instructions", for more information.



Exhaust Warnings

⚠ CAUTION

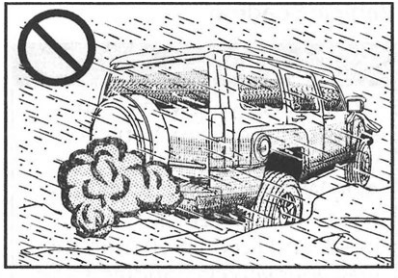
- Things that can burn can touch hot exhaust parts under your vehicle and ignite. Don't park over papers, leaves, dry grass or other things that can burn.
- Engine exhaust can kill. It contains carbon monoxide (CO) gas, which you can't see or smell. It can cause unconsciousness and death.

⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

- Do not idle the engine in a closed-in place, such as the garage. Carbon monoxide (CO) gas could get into your vehicle.
- Idling the engine with the windows closed and the air conditioning fan off (if fitted), may allow dangerous exhaust fumes into your vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

- It can also be very dangerous to drive with the boot, rear windows, hatch or rear doors open. If you must drive with one of these open or with their seal broken, make sure all other windows are closed and turn the fan on to the highest speed using any setting that brings in outside air. Doing this will force outside air into the vehicle.
- Do not drive faster than 50 km/h (30 mph) or farther than 80 km (50 miles).
- Make sure that no window, door, boot or hatch at the rear of the vehicle is open if you are pulling a trailer.



⚠ CAUTION (Continued)

- Engine exhaust may also be entering your vehicle if:
  - your exhaust system sounds strange or different
  - your vehicle gets rusty underneath
  - your vehicle has been damaged or improperly serviced
  - the base of your vehicle, especially your exhaust pipe, is blocked by snow or debris

⚠ CAUTION (Continued)

If you suspect that exhaust is entering your vehicle, drive with all the windows open, turn the air conditioning (if fitted) on to any setting that circulates outside air and have the vehicle serviced immediately.

Water and Your Vehicle

⚠ CAUTION

After a car wash or driving through a puddle, the brakes may not work well. Apply light pedal pressure until the brakes work normally.

Do not drive through deep puddles. If water enters into an air inlet, it might damage the engine. If you must drive through a puddle, drive carefully so as not to allow the water to splash against the underbody of the vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

Flowing or rushing water creates strong forces. If you try to drive through flowing water, as you might at a low water crossing, your vehicle can be carried away. As little as 15 cm (6 inches) of flowing water can carry away a smaller vehicle. If this happens, you and other vehicle occupants could drown. Don't ignore police warning signs, and otherwise be very cautious about trying to drive through flowing water.

Driving on Hills

⚠ CAUTION

If you need to stop on a hill, do not hold the vehicle there with the accelerator pedal. This could damage the transmission. Apply the brakes to hold the vehicle in position.

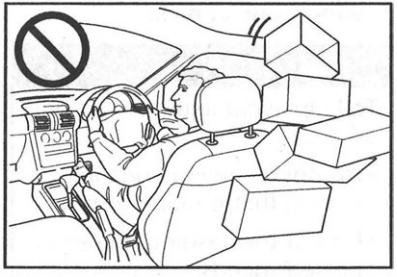
When you are going down a steep hill, use a lower shift range, along with the brakes, to control the vehicle's speed.

Do not coast down-hill in Neutral or with the ignition off. The brakes could overheat and you could have an accident.

Vehicle Loading

⚠ CAUTION

Do not load your vehicle in excess of the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating or either Gross Axle Weight Rating. If you do, parts on your vehicle could break and it could change the way your vehicle handles. Overloading could result in loss of vehicle control and personal injury. It can also shorten the service life of your vehicle.



⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

Things you put inside your vehicle can strike and injure people in a sudden stop or turn, or in a crash. Put things in the cargo area of your vehicle and try to spread the weight evenly. Never stack things inside the vehicle any higher than the seatbacks. Do not leave unsecured child restraints inside the vehicle. Try to secure anything that is carried inside the vehicle.

Fuel and Other Flammable Materials

⚠ CAUTION

Turn off the engine before refuelling.

When you open the fuel filler cap, open it slightly at first to release the pressure inside the tank, then turn it all the way.

Never fill a portable fuel container while it is in your vehicle.

Dispense petrol only into approved containers.

Do not smoke while pumping petrol.

Do not carry combustible materials, such as petrol, in the vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

Do not put paper or flammable items in an ashtray. They may catch fire from a cigarette.

To allow room for fuel expansion in the fuel tank (caused by heat from the engine), fill the tank only until the pump's automatic nozzle shuts off.

Batteries

⚠ CAUTION

Vehicle batteries can hurt you. They contain acid and electricity that can burn and gas that can explode or ignite. Use care and follow any applicable instructions when working near a battery.

Do not let battery fluid touch your skin. If you do get it in your eyes or on your skin, flush the place with water and get medical help immediately.

Do not use a match or flame near a vehicle's battery. If you need more light, use a flashlight.

⚠ CAUTION (Continued)

Every new GM vehicle uses a battery that requires no maintenance. However, if another battery has filler caps, be sure the right amount of fluid is there. If it is low, add water to make sure that there is no explosive gas present.

Towing Your Vehicle

⚠ CAUTION

To help avoid injury to you or others:

- Do not let anyone ride in a vehicle that is being towed.
- Do not tow faster than safe or posted speeds.
- Be sure to secure any loose or damaged parts.
- Never get under a vehicle after it has been lifted.
- Always use separate safety chains on each side of the vehicle.

Engine Compartment

⚠ CAUTION

Steam from an overheated engine can burn you badly. Stay away from the engine if you see or hear steam coming from it.

Be careful when working around the engine compartment. Some engine parts can get very hot and could burn you.

⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

Exercise extreme caution around the electric engine fan. It sometimes starts by itself, even when the engine is not running.

Cooling System

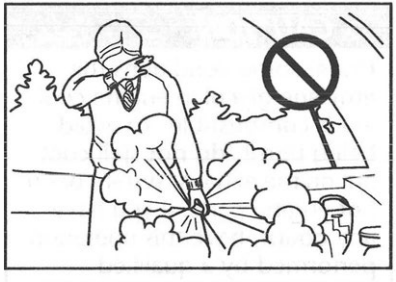
⚠ CAUTION

Do not run the engine if the coolant is leaking. If the vehicle loses all coolant, it could cause an engine fire and you could be burnt.

Adding only plain water or a liquid other than the recommended coolant can be dangerous. The engine could overheat, but you would not get the overheat warning. The engine could catch on fire and you or others could be burnt.

⚠ CAUTION

Under some conditions the ethylene glycol in engine coolant is combustible. To avoid being burnt, **do not** spill coolant on the exhaust system or on hot engine parts. If you have any doubt, have this operation performed by a qualified technician.



⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

Steam and scalding liquids from a hot cooling system can blow out and burn you badly. Never turn the cap when the engine and cooling system are hot.

Changing a Flat Tyre

⚠ CAUTION

Changing a tyre can cause injury. The vehicle can slip off the jack and injure you or other people.

Getting under a vehicle when it is jacked up is dangerous. If the vehicle slips off the jack, you could be badly injured or killed. Never get under a vehicle when it is supported only by a jack.

⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

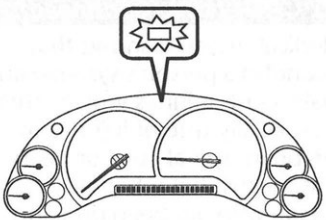
Rust or dirt on the wheel, or on the parts to which it is fastened, can make the wheel nuts become loose after a time. The wheel could come off and cause an accident. When you change a wheel, remove any rust or dirt from the places where the wheel attaches to the vehicle. In an emergency, you could use a cloth or a paper towel to do this; but be sure to use a scraper or wire brush later, if necessary, to get all the rust or dirt off.

System Problems

⚠ CAUTION

Driving with the brake warning light on can lead to an accident. Have the brakes checked immediately if the brake warning light stays on.

Do not keep driving with low oil pressure. Your engine could overheat and may catch on fire. You or others could be burnt. Check the oil as soon as possible and have your vehicle serviced.



⚠ CAUTION

If any warning light on the instrument panel illuminates while you are driving, immediately park your vehicle in a safe place, and follow the instructions in this handbook.

If the engine stalls while you are driving, the power-assisted brake and steering systems will not work properly, and braking and steering will require substantial effort. Try to pull over to a safe place before your vehicle stops.

NOTICE

Additional electronic equipment, such as a CB radio, mobile phone, navigation package or two-way radio, may interfere with the operation of your vehicle's engine, radio or other electronic systems and even damage them. Please consult with an authorised GM dealer before installing electronic equipment.

Additional Safety Cautions

⚠ CAUTION

Drinking and driving is very dangerous. Your reflexes, perceptions, attentiveness and judgment can be affected by even a small amount of alcohol. You can have a serious, or even fatal collision if you drive after drinking. Please don't drink and drive or ride with a driver who has been drinking. Ride home in a cab or designate a driver who will not drink.

⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

Medical research shows that alcohol in a person's system can make crash injuries worse. This is especially true of injuries to the brain, spinal cord or heart. This means that when any person who has been drinking - whether a driver or a passenger - is in a crash, that person's chance of being killed or permanently disabled is higher than if the person had not been drinking.

⚠ CAUTION

Unlocked doors can be dangerous. Make sure to lock all doors while riding in the vehicle.

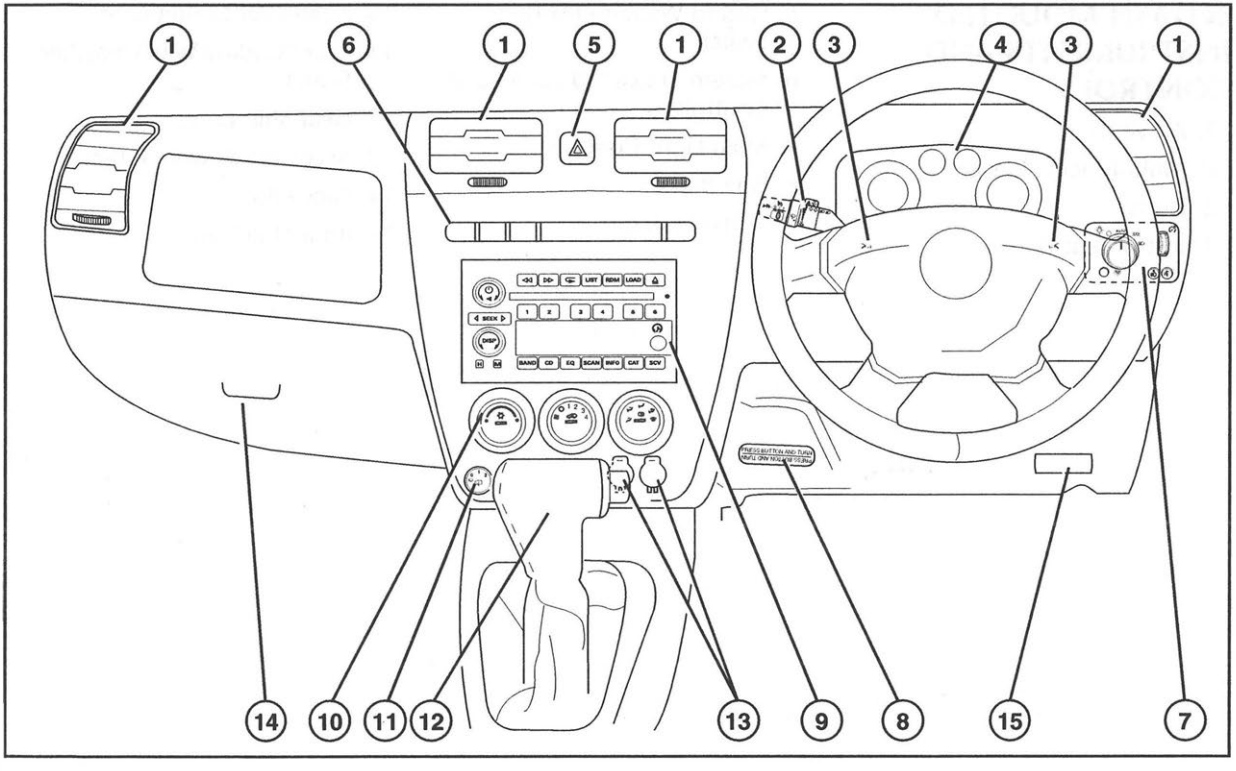
Turn the cruise control switch off when you are not using it.

Section 1 - Instrumentation and Controls

Dash-Mounted Instruments and Controls 24
Instrument Cluster 26
Warning Lights 28
Driver Information Centre 38
Hazard Warning Flashers Switch 50
System Status Indicators and Controls 51
Traction Control System 52
Stabilitrak® System 54
Accessory Power Outlets 55
Lights 57
Light's Main Switch 57
Fog Lights 60
Illuminated Exit 60
Dome Lights 60
Dome Lights Override Button 61
Reading Lights 61
Battery Saver 61
Heating and Air Conditioning System 62
Operating Tips 65
Air Outlets 65
Rear Window Demister 66
Sound System and Clock 66
Sound System with CD Player (MP3 Compatible) 68
Clock 68
Radio Controls 68
CD Player 74
Playing MP3 format CDs 78
Sound System with 6-Disc CD Changer 86
Clock 86
Radio Controls 86
6-Disc CD Player 93
Anti-Theft Feature 101
Antenna 101
Controls Mounted on Steering Wheel/ Column 102
Horn 102
Tilt Wheel Lever 102
Ignition Switch 102

Section **1** - **Instrumentation and Controls**

Multi-function Lever 103
Turn Signal 103
High-Low Beam Control 104
Cruise Control 104
Windscreen Wipers 108
Mirrors 110
Outside Mirrors 110
Inside Day/Night Mirror 111
Vanity Mirrors (If fitted) 114
Windows 115
Power Windows 115
Doors 116
Power Door Locks 117
Rear Door Security Lock (If fitted) 118
Rear Cargo Area 118
Swing-Gate 118
Rear Area Storage 119
Jack and Spare Tyre Removal 119
Overhead Area and Roof 120
Sun Visors 120
Sun Roof (If fitted) 120
Cargo Tie-Downs (If fitted) 121
Luggage Carrier (If fitted) 122
Storage 123
Front Console Storage Compartment 123
Glove Box 123
Cup Holders 124
Convenience Nets 124
Rear Area Storage 124
Cargo Tie-Downs (If fitted) 124
Luggage Carrier 124
Ashtray and Lighter (If fitted) 125
Retained Accessory Power 125
Battery Run-down Protection 126
Electric Power Management 126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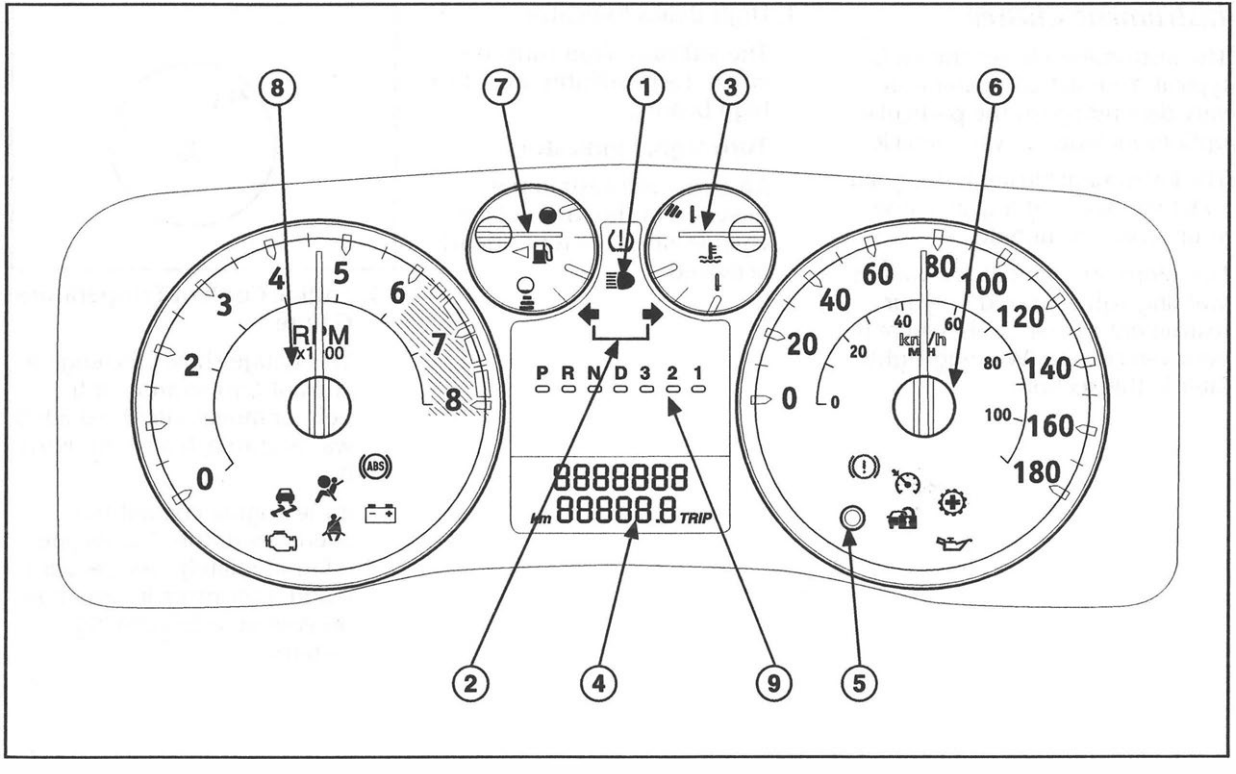
■ DASH-MOUNTED INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

1. Air Vents
2. Multi-function Lever
3. Horn
4. Instrument Cluster
5. Hazard Warning Flashers Switch
6. System Status Indicators and Controls
7. Main Light Controls
8. Park Brake
9. Audio System
10. Heater/Air Conditioner
11. Rear Window Wiper/Washer Switch
12. Gear Shift Lever
13. Accessory Power Outlets
14. Glove Box
15. Bonnet Release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Instrument Cluster

The instrument cluster shown is typical. Your actual cluster may vary depending on the particular options included in your vehicle.

The instrument cluster is designed to let you know at a glance how your vehicle is running.

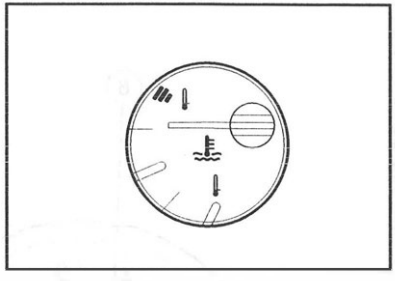
For information about the various warning lights located on your instrument cluster or elsewhere in your vehicle, see "Warning Lights" later in this section.

1. High Beam Indicator

The indicator light turns on when the headlights are set to high beams.

2. Turn Signal Indicators

An arrow will flash in the direction of the turn or lane change when the turn signal is activated.



3. Engine Coolant Temperature Gauge

This gauge shows the engine coolant temperature. If the pointer moves into the shaded warning area, the engine is too hot!

If the engine coolant has overheated, turn the engine off immediately. See Sections 4 and 5 for more information on your vehicle's cooling system.

4. Driver Information Centre Display

Use the trip odometer reset button to scroll through the following displays:

- Odometer
- Trip Odometer
- Oil Life Monitor
- Language
- Automatic Door Locks
- Remote Lock/Unlock Confirmation

See "Driver Information Centre" later in this section for information.

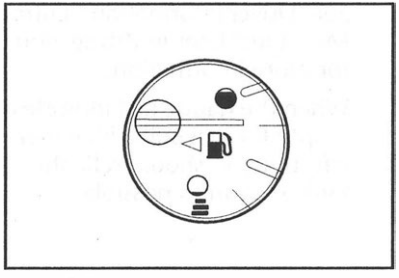
5. Trip Odometer Reset Button

Press this button to set or reset Driver Information Centre features and to turn off or acknowledge messages.

See "Driver Information Centre" later in this section for information.

6. Speedometer

The speedometer displays the vehicle's speed.



7. Fuel Gauge

The fuel gauge shows how much fuel is in the fuel tank. The fuel gauge works only when the ignition switch is on.

When the gauge needle approaches the low fuel symbol, **LOW FUEL** will appear on the Driver Information Centre display.

See "Driver Information Centre Messages" later in this section for more information.

When the gauge first indicates empty there is still a little fuel left, but you should refill the tank as soon as possible.

8. Tachometer

The tachometer displays the engine speed in thousands of revolutions per minute (RPM).

NOTICE

Do not operate the engine with the tachometer in the shaded warning area, or engine damage may occur.

The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

9. Gear Selector Position Indicator (Automatic Transmissions)

The indicator shows you what position your gear shift lever is in. See Section 3 for more information.

Warning Lights

Your vehicle has a number of warning lights.

The warning lights go on when there may be or there is a problem with one of your vehicle's functions. Some warning lights come on briefly when you turn the ignition key just to let you know they're working properly.

Your vehicle also has a Driver Information Centre that works along with the warning lights and gauges. See "Driver Information Centre" later in this section.

Engine Oil Pressure Warning Light

This light should come on briefly as you start the engine, as a check to show you it is working properly.

If it doesn't come on, then have it fixed so it will be ready to warn you if there is a problem.

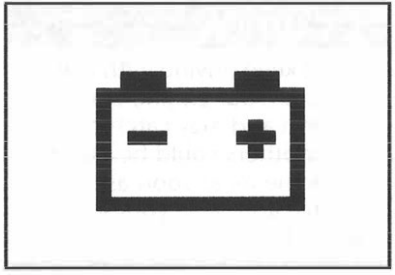
If you have a problem with the oil, this light may stay on after you start the engine, or come on while you are driving. This indicates that oil is not going through the engine quickly enough to keep it lubricated. The engine could be low on oil, or could have some other oil problem. Have it fixed right away.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Do not keep driving with low oil pressure. Your engine could overheat and may catch on fire. You or others could be burnt. Check the oil as soon as possible and have your vehicle serviced.

NOTICE

Engine damage due to neglected oil problems can be costly to repair and is not covered by your warranty.



Charging System Light

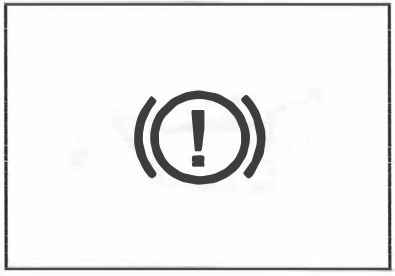
When the ignition is on but the engine is not running, the light will come on as a test to show you it is working properly, but the light will go out when the engine starts. If it doesn't come on with the ignition on, you may have a problem with the fuse or bulb. Have it fixed right away.

If it stays on or comes on while you are driving, there may be a problem with this system.

Have it checked right away.

Driving while this light is on could flatten your battery.

If you must drive a short distance with the light on, turn off all your accessories, such as the radio and climate controls.



Brake System Warning Light

Your vehicle has "dual" brake systems. If one system fails, the other system can still stop your vehicle.

This light should come on briefly as you start your engine, as a check to show you it is working properly.

If it doesn't come on, then have it fixed so it will be ready to warn you if there is a problem.

If the light comes on while you are driving, pull over and stop carefully.

The brake pedal may be harder to push or it may go closer to the floor. It may take longer to stop.

If the light stays on, have the vehicle towed for service. The brake system should be inspected right away.

This light also comes on when you set your park brake while the ignition is on.

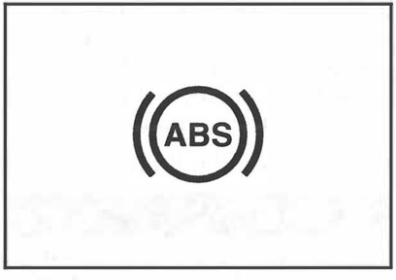
If the light does not come on when the park brake is set, have your vehicle serviced.

The light stays on until the ignition is turned off or the park brake is fully released.

If it stays on after the park brake is fully released, it means you may have a brake problem.

⚠ CAUTION

Driving with the brake warning light on can lead to an accident. Have the brakes checked immediately if the brake warning light stays on.



Anti-lock Brake System Warning Light

This light should come on briefly as you start your engine, as a check to show you it is working properly.

If it does not, you may have a problem with a fuse or bulb. Have it fixed right away so it will be ready to warn you if there is a problem.

If the light stays on, or if it comes on while you're driving, your vehicle needs service. Until you get it fixed, the brakes will still work, but without the anti-lock feature.

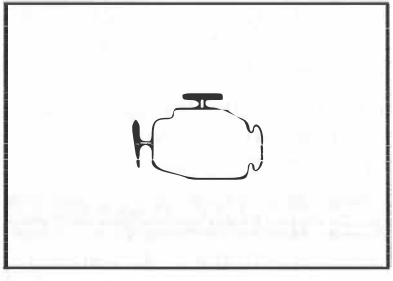
Have it checked right away.

⚠ CAUTION

Driving with any brake warning light on can lead to an accident. Have the brakes checked immediately if any brake warning light stays on.

If the regular brake system warning light is also on, the vehicle does not have anti-lock brakes and there is a problem with the regular brakes. Pull off the road and stop carefully.

See "Brake System Warning Light" earlier in this section.



Malfunction Indicator Light

This light monitors the fuel, ignition and emission control systems.

This light should come on as you start the engine, as a check to show you it is working properly.

If the light does not come on when the ignition is turned on, you may have a problem with a fuse or bulb. Have it fixed right away so it will be ready to warn you if there is a problem.

If it stays on or comes on while you are driving, there may be a problem with this system.

Problems with the system may be detected before they are apparent.

Have it checked right away.

NOTICE

If you keep driving your vehicle with this light on, after a while, your emission controls may not work as well, your fuel economy may not be as good and your engine may not run as smoothly. This could lead to costly repairs that may not be covered by your warranty.

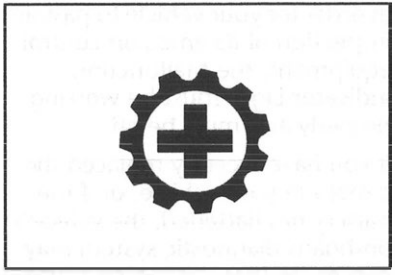
NOTICE *(Continued)*

Modifications made to the engine, transmission, exhaust, intake or fuel system of your vehicle or the replacement of the original tyres with other than those of the same Tyre Performance Criteria can affect your vehicle's emission controls and may cause this light to come on. Modifications to these systems could lead to costly repairs not covered by your warranty.

In order for your vehicle to pass an inspection of its emission control equipment, the Malfunction Indicator Light must be working properly and must be off.

If you have recently replaced the battery in your vehicle, or if the battery has flattened, the vehicle's on-board diagnostic system may determine that the vehicle is not ready for inspection. It may take several days of routine driving in order for the diagnostic system to have enough data for the inspection.

If the vehicle has been driven for several days (with a fully charged battery) prior to the inspection, but the vehicle still does not pass for lack of on-board diagnostic system readiness, see your dealer or a qualified service centre to prepare the vehicle for inspection.



Shift Indicator Light (Manual Transmission Only)

This light will show you when to shift to the next higher gear in order to maintain better fuel economy.

Be sure to consider the legal speed limit, surrounding traffic speeds and weather conditions when shifting.

The light may flash when you accelerate. This is normal.

Ignore this light when you down-shift.

Also ignore this light if your vehicle has four-wheel drive and the transfer case is in four-wheel low.

Traction Control System Light

This light should come on briefly as you start the engine, as a check to show you it is working properly.

If the light does not come on when the ignition is turned on, you may have a problem with a fuse or bulb. Have it fixed right away so it will be ready to warn you if there is a problem.

The light will flash when the system is limiting wheel spin.

Whenever this light is on, the traction control system is off and will not limit wheel spin.

The following message will appear in the Driver Information Centre display:

- **TRAC OFF**

  or

- **STAB SYS OFF** (stability system off)

See "Driver Information Centre Messages" later in this section for more information.

The light may turn on for any of the following reasons:

- The traction control system may have been turned off manually using the traction control button.
- A problem is detected within the system.

  Have the vehicle serviced.
- If the traction control system is affected by an anti-lock brake system problem.

  Have the vehicle serviced.
- The transfer case is in four-wheel low.

See "Traction Control System" later in this section for more information.

Also, see "Stabilitrak® System" later in this section for more information.

Safety Belt Reminder Light

See "Safety Belts" in Section 2 for information.

Passenger Safety Belt Reminder Light

See "Passenger Sensing System" in Section 2.

Air Bag Light

The air bag light on your instrument cluster flashes when you start the vehicle to indicate that the restraint is in good working order.

If it doesn't come on, then have it fixed so it will be ready to warn you if there is a problem.

If it stays on or comes on while you are driving, there may be a problem with this system.

Have the vehicle serviced right away.

⚠ CAUTION

If the air bag light stays on or comes on while you are driving, there may be a problem with this system. The air bags may not inflate in a crash, or they may inflate even when there hasn't been a crash. To avoid injury to yourself or others, have the vehicle serviced right away.

See Section 2 for more information on the air bag system.

Passenger Air Bag On/Off Indicator

See "Passenger Sensing System" in Section 2.

Security System Light

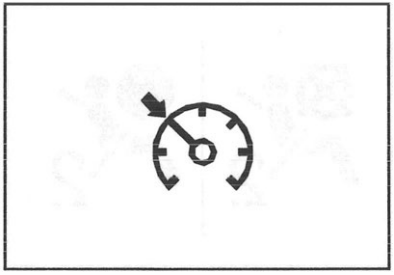
This light should come on briefly as you start the engine. It will stay on until the engine starts.

If the light stays on, or if it comes on while you're driving, your vehicle needs service.

The vehicle will not be protected by the Passlock® system.

If the light flashes, the Passlock® system has entered a tamper mode. See "Passlock® System" in Section 3 if the vehicle does not start.

Also, see "Theft Deterrent System" in Section 3 for more information about this light.



Cruise Control Light

This light turns on whenever you set the cruise control.

See "Cruise Control" later in this section for more information.

Driver Information Centre

The Driver Information Centre gives you the status of many of your vehicle's systems.

The display is located at the bottom of the instrument cluster.

If the system senses a problem, a message will appear on the display.

To clear a message from the Driver Information Centre display, press the trip odometer reset button.

Some messages may not be cleared until the problem is fixed.

See "Driver Information Centre Messages" later in this section for more information.

DRIVER INFORMATION CENTRE DISPLAYS

Press and release the trip odometer reset button to scroll through the following displays:

- Odometer
- Trip Odometer
- Oil Life Monitor
- Language
- Automatic Door Locks
- Remote Lock/Unlock Confirmation

Odometer

The odometer shows how far your vehicle has been driven.

The reading will be indicated in metric units of kilometres or in US-English units of miles.

To view the odometer reading while the engine is not running, press the trip odometer reset button (located on the instrument cluster).

Trip Odometer

To view the trip odometer, press the trip odometer reset button until the word **TRIP** appears on the display.

The trip odometer can tell you how far your vehicle has been driven since you last set the trip odometer to zero.

The reading will be indicated in metric units of kilometres or in US-English units of miles.

To set the trip odometer to zero, display the trip odometer, then press and hold the trip odometer reset button for four seconds.

Oil Life Monitor

After you change the oil, you need to reset the oil life monitor.

1. With the ignition on and the engine off, repeatedly push the trip odometer reset button until **OIL LIFE RESET** is displayed in the Driver Information Centre.
2. Press and hold the trip odometer reset button until you hear several beeps.
3. Turn the ignition to **LOCK**.

If the **CHANGE OIL** message comes back on, the system did not reset. Repeat this procedure if the message stays on.

If you do not reset the system, the monitor will not work correctly.

The oil life indicator should only be reset after an oil change.

If the system is ever reset accidentally, change the oil at 5000 km (3,000 miles) since your last oil change and reset the system again.

It is the owner's responsibility to check the engine oil level regularly.

Even if the oil life system does not indicate that an oil change is necessary, the engine oil and filter must be changed at least once a year.

See "Engine Oil" in Section 4 for more information.

Change the engine oil at the intervals recommended in the Maintenance Schedule.

See the Maintenance Schedule for more information.

Language

Your vehicle's Driver Information Centre display has a three-language capability.

If you wish to change the language from what the system is currently set for, do the following:

1. Turn the ignition on but do not start the engine.
2. Close all doors, including the swing-gate, and the bonnet.

   If **DOORS** appears on the display, repeat this step.
3. Press and release the trip odometer reset button. Press and release the trip odometer reset button again until the current language setting appears on the display.
4. Press and hold the trip odometer reset button for two seconds to scroll to the next setting.

5. Repeat the previous step until the preferred setting appears.
6. Briefly press the trip odometer reset button to select the preferred setting.

   All information on the display will appear in the selected language.

You can scroll through and activate one of the following feature settings:

- **ENGLISH** (US Language)

  All information is displayed in the English language.
- **FRANÇAIS** (French Language)

  All information is displayed in the French language.
- **ESPAÑOL** (Spanish Language)

  All information is displayed in the Spanish language.

Automatic Door Locks

This feature allows you to customise your automatic door locks to suit your needs.

To program this feature to the desired setting:

1. Turn the ignition to **LOCK**.

   Leave the key in the ignition switch.
2. Press and hold the power door lock switch for three seconds until the current door lock mode appears in the display.
3. Press and hold the trip odometer reset button for two seconds to scroll to the next setting.
4. Repeat the previous step until the preferred setting appears.
5. Briefly press the trip odometer reset button to select the preferred setting.

You can scroll through and activate one of the following feature settings:

- **LOCK 1**

  This is the default setting.

  In an automatic transmission vehicle with this feature, all of the doors automatically lock when you shift out of **P** (Park). They automatically unlock when you shift back into **P** (Park).

  In a manual transmission vehicle with this feature, the doors automatically lock when the vehicle's speed exceeds 24 km/h (15 mph), and automatically unlock when the key is removed from the ignition.

- **LOCK 2**

  In an automatic transmission vehicle, all doors automatically lock when you shift out of **P** (Park).

  The driver's door automatically unlocks when you shift into **P** (Park).

  In a manual transmission vehicle with this feature, the doors automatically lock when the vehicle's speed exceeds 24 km/h (15 mph).

  The driver's door automatically unlocks when the key is removed from the ignition.

- **LOCK 3**

  In an automatic transmission vehicle, all doors automatically lock when you shift out of **P** (Park).

  In a manual transmission vehicle with this feature, the doors automatically lock when the vehicle's speed exceeds 24 km/h (15 mph).

  With this setting activated, the doors will not automatically unlock.

Remote Lock/Unlock Confirmation

This feature allows you to select feedback options for keyless entry transmitter functions.

To program this feature to the desired setting:

1. Turn the ignition to **LOCK**.

   Leave the key in the ignition switch.

2. Press and hold the lock and unlock buttons on the transmitter together until the current feedback option appears in the display.

3. Press and hold the trip odometer reset button for two seconds to scroll to the next setting.

4. Repeat the previous step until the preferred setting appears.

5. Briefly press the trip odometer reset button to select the preferred setting.

   The settings are described below.

You can scroll through and activate one of the following feature settings:

- **RFA 1** (remote function actuator 1)

  This is the default setting.

  The turn signals will flash any time the lock or unlock button is pressed.

- **RFA 4** (remote function actuator 4)

  There is no horn or lights feedback.

DRIVER INFORMATION CENTRE MESSAGES

These messages will appear if a problem is sensed in one of your vehicle's systems.

If more than one problem is detected, the messages will appear one behind the other.

Each message is displayed for four seconds.

To acknowledge a message and remove it from the display, press the trip odometer reset button.

Some messages may not be cleared until the problem is fixed.

- **AC OFF**

  This message is displayed with the **ENG HOT** message.

  The engine coolant temperature is too hot.

  See "Engine Overheating" in Section 5 for more information.

  The air conditioning system should turn off automatically.

- **ABS FAULT**

  Appears when there is a problem with the anti-lock brake system.

  See your dealer or a qualified technician for service.

  For more information, see "Anti-lock Brake System Warning Light" earlier in this section.

- **BRAKES**

  Appears if there is a problem with the brake system.

  See your dealer or a qualified technician for service.

  See "Brakes" in Section 3 for more information on the brake system.

- **CHANGE OIL**

  Appears when the life of the engine oil has expired and the oil should be replaced.

  After the oil change message comes on, change the engine oil as soon as possible within the next 1000 km (600 miles).

  See Section 4 for more information on checking the oil.

  After you change the oil, you need to reset the system.

  See "Driver Information Centre" earlier in this section for information on the engine oil life monitor.

- **DOORS**

  Appears when one or more of the doors or the bonnet is open or ajar.

  Close the doors or the bonnet to clear the message.

- **ENG HOT**

  Appears when the coolant temperature is too hot.

  Check the engine coolant temperature gauge.

  See "Engine Coolant Temperature Gauge" earlier in this section.

  See your dealer immediately if you suspect the system is not performing properly.

- **FLUID**

  Appears when the ignition is on and the brake fluid level is low. Have the vehicle serviced as soon as possible.

  Check the brake fluid level.

  See "Brakes" in Section 3 for more information on the brake system.

- **LOW FUEL**

  Warns that the fuel level in the fuel tank is low. Stop for fuel soon.

  Check the fuel gauge.

- **OIL**

  Appears when the engine oil pressure is low.

  See "Engine Oil Pressure Warning Light" earlier in this section.

- **PARK BRK**

  Appears when the park brake is set.

  See "Park Brake" under "Brakes" in Section 3 for more information.

  Also, see "Brake System Warning Light" earlier in this section.

- **REDUCED POWER**

  Appears when engine power is being reduced.

  This also can affect the vehicle's ability to accelerate.

  If this message appears with no reduction in vehicle performance, proceed to your destination.

  The next time the vehicle is driven, there may be a noticeable reduction in the vehicle's performance.

  Acceleration and speed may be reduced.

  If the message stays on, take the vehicle to the dealer as soon as possible to have the system checked.

- **SERV 4WD**

  Appears if there is a problem with the full-time four-wheel drive system.

  See your dealer or a qualified technician for service.

  See "Full-Time Four-Wheel Drive" in Section 3 for more information.

- **SERVICE CHARG SYS**

  Appears if there is a problem with the battery charging system.

  The battery will not be charging at an optimal rate and the vehicle will lose the ability to enter the fuel economy mode.

  You may continue to drive the vehicle.

  Take the vehicle to the dealer as soon as possible to have the system checked.

  The Charging System Light may also appear on the instrument cluster.

  See "Charging System Light" under "Warning Lights" earlier in this section for more information.

- **SERVICE STAB SYS**

  Appears if your stability enhancement system is malfunctioning.

  See your dealer or a qualified technician for service.

  See "Stabilitrak System" later in this section for more information.

  The Traction Control System Light will come on to remind you that the system is off.

  For more information, see "Traction Control System Light" under "Warning Lights" earlier in this section.

- **SERV VEH**

  Have the vehicle serviced as soon as possible.

- **STAB SYS OFF**

  Appears when the traction control and Stabilitrak systems are turned off. Adjust your driving accordingly.

  See "Stabilitrak System" later in this section for more information.

  The Traction Control System Light will come on to remind you that the system is off.

  For more information, see "Traction Control System Light" under "Warning Lights" earlier in this section.

- **TRAC OFF**

  Appears when the traction control system is turned off manually using the traction control button.

  See "Traction Control System" later in this section.

  The Traction Control System Light will come on to remind you that the system is off.

  For more information, see "Traction Control System Light" under "Warning Lights" earlier in this section.

- **TRACTION FAILED**

  Appears if there is a problem with the Traction Control System.

  Have the vehicle serviced as soon as possible.

  See "Traction Control System" later in this section.

  The Traction Control System Light will come on to remind you that the system is off.

  For more information, see "Traction Control System Light" under "Warning Lights" earlier in this section.

- **TURN SIGNAL**

  Appears with a chime if a turn signal is left on for more than 1.2 km (3/4 mile).

  See "Turn Signal" under "Multi-function Lever" later in this section for more information.

Lights

The main light switch is on the instrument panel. See "Lights", later in this section, for more information.

Heating and Air Conditioning System

Your vehicle is fitted with a heating and air conditioning system. See "Heating and Air Conditioning" later in this section for more information on how to operate the system.

Sound System and Clock

See "Sound System and Clock", later in this section, to find out how to operate your vehicle's radio.

Bonnet Release

Use the bonnet release handle, located on the lower right side of the instrument panel, to open the bonnet. See Section 4 for more information.

Park Brake

The park brake handle is located near the left side of the steering wheel. The handle is used to set and release the park brake.

To release the park brake, hold the regular brake pedal down, then grasp the handle and press the release button and rotate the handle anti-clockwise. After rotating the handle, push the handle toward the instrument panel to release the park brake.

See "Park Brake" in Section 3 for more information on how to properly set and release the park brake.

Hazard Warning Flashers Switch

The hazard warning flasher control is located at the centre of the instrument panel.

Press the flasher switch in to make your front and rear turn signal lights flash on and off. It works whatever position your ignition key is in, and even if the key isn't in. To turn the flasher off, press the switch again. When the flasher is on, the function of the turn signal lever is cancelled.

Rear Wiper/Washer Control

Your vehicle is fitted with a rear wiper for the rear window.

See "Rear Wiper/Washer" under "Windscreen Wipers" later in this section.

System Status Indicators and Controls

The following indicators and controls are located at the centre of the instrument panel:

- Transfer Case Controls

  See "Full-Time Four-Wheel Drive" in Section 3 for more information.

- Locking Rear Axle Control (If fitted)

  See "Locking Rear Axle" in Section 3 for information.

- Passenger Air Bag On/Off Indicator

  See "Passenger Sensing System" in Section 2.

- Passenger Safety Belt Reminder Light

  See "Passenger Sensing System" in Section 2.

- Stabilitrak® Button/Traction Control Button

  See "Traction Control System" later in this section for more information.

  Also, see "Stabilitrak® System" later in this section for more information.

■ TRACTION CONTROL SYSTEM

This system automatically limits wheel spin under slippery road conditions.

The system comes on automatically when you start the engine.

When the system senses that any of the wheels are spinning or beginning to lose traction, it selectively applies the brakes and/or reduces engine power to limit wheel spin.

You may feel or hear the system working, but this is normal.

Under certain conditions, the system may operate on dry roads. When this occurs, a temporary reduction in acceleration power is normal.

The light will flash when the system is limiting wheel spin.

Turning the traction control system off on some surfaces, such as deep snow and loose gravel, will assist vehicle motion at lower speeds.

Press and hold the traction control button for 5 seconds to turn the system off.

The button is located on the instrument panel above the sound system.

When the system is turned off, the traction control system warning light will turn on and **STAB SYS OFF** (stability system off) will appear in the Driver Information Centre display.

Adjust your driving accordingly.

Press the button again to turn the system back on.

The Driver Information Centre will display the **TRACTION FAILED** message if a problem has been detected in the traction control system or the anti-lock brake system.

The Traction Control System Light will come on to remind you that the system is off.

When this warning light or the message is on, the traction control system will not limit wheel spin.

Adjust your driving accordingly.

Have the vehicle serviced.

See "Driver Information Centre Messages" earlier in this section for more information.

NOTE:

If your vehicle is in cruise control when the traction control system begins to limit wheel spin, the cruise control will automatically disengage.

Once conditions are back to normal, you may turn the cruise control back on.

For more information, see "Traction Control System Light" under "Warning Lights" earlier in this section.

■ STABILITRAK® SYSTEM

This system selectively applies any one of the brakes to help maintain directional control in difficult driving conditions.

When the system senses that there is a discrepancy between the intended path and the direction the vehicle is travelling, it selectively applies the brakes to help steer the vehicle.

The system comes on automatically when you start the engine.

You may feel or hear the system working, but this is normal.

You should always leave the system on. However you can turn Stabilitrak off with the traction control button.

Press and hold the traction control button for 5 seconds.

The Traction Control System will also be turned off.

When the system is turned off, the traction control system warning light will turn on and **STAB SYS OFF** (stability system off) will appear in the Driver Information Centre display.

See "Driver Information Centre Messages" earlier in this section for more information.

When this message is displayed, the system is not operational and you should adjust your driving accordingly.

Press the button again to turn the system back on.

SERVICE STAB SYS (service stability system) will appear on the Driver Information Centre if your stability enhancement system is malfunctioning. See "Driver Information Centre Messages" earlier in this section for more information.

When this message is displayed, the system is not operational and you should adjust your driving accordingly.

When the transfer case is in four-wheel low lock mode, Stabilitrak is automatically disabled.

See "Full-Time Four-Wheel Drive" in Section 3 for more information.

NOTE:

If your vehicle is in cruise control when the Stabilitrak system activates, the cruise control will automatically disengage.

Once conditions are back to normal, you may turn the cruise control back on.

■ ACCESSORY POWER OUTLETS

Outlets can be used to plug in electrical equipment such as a mobile telephone, CB radio, etc.

The front power outlets are located at the lower centre of the instrument panel.

The rear power outlet is located in the rear compartment.

To use an outlet, remove the cap.

When not in use, always cover the outlets with the protective caps.

NOTICE

Leaving electrical equipment on for extended periods of time can flatten your battery.

Maximum load of any electrical equipment should not exceed 20 amps.

Always unplug any electrical equipment that is not in use.

Certain electrical accessories may not be compatible with the power outlets in your vehicle. Use of such accessories may result in blown vehicle or adaptor fuses. If you experience a problem, see your dealer for more information on the accessory power outlets.

NOTICE

Adding some electrical equipment to your vehicle can damage it or keep other things from working properly. This damage wouldn't be covered by your warranty. Check with your dealer before adding electrical equipment and never use anything that exceeds the fuse rating.

Maximum load of any electrical equipment should not exceed 20 amps.

When adding electrical equipment, be sure to follow the proper installation instructions included with the equipment.

NOTICE

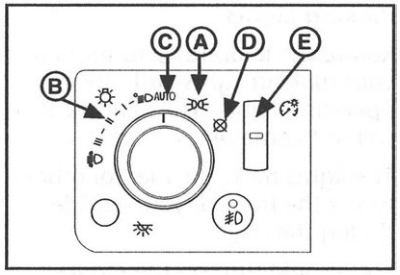
Power outlets are designed for accessory plugs only. Do not hang any type of accessory or bracket from the plug. Improper use of the power outlet may result in damage not covered by your warranty.

■ LIGHTS

Light's Main Switch

The main light switch controls these light systems:

- Headlights
- Tail lights
- Parking lights
- Fog lights
- Licence lights
- Side turn signal lights
- Instrument panel lights
- Headlight levelling



Rotate the knob to Ⓐ to turn on your parking lights and other operating lights. The headlights will not come on.

Rotate the knob to Ⓒ to turn on your headlights. The parking and other operating lights will also come on.

To change the lights from low beams to high beams, push the multi-function lever toward the front of the vehicle. To change the lights back to low beams, pull the lever back toward you. When the high beams are on, an indicator light on the instrument cluster will also be on.

Rotate the knob to Ⓑ to select one of four headlight levelling positions.

See the following, later in this section, for more information:

- Headlight Levelling Control

Rotate the knob to Ⓒ to activate the automatic headlight system.

Rotate the knob all the way to the right to Ⓓ to turn off all the lights.

Note: When the headlight switch is in the 'off' position and the vehicle is started and shifted into gear, the headlights will illuminate if the light sensor detects that it is too dark outside.

Automatic Headlight System

In order for this feature to work properly, be sure not to cover the light sensor on the top of the instrument panel.

Rotate the knob to Ⓒ to activate the automatic headlight system.

When activated, this automatic headlight feature turns your headlights and other operating lights on and off by sensing how dark it is outside.

To idle the vehicle with the automatic headlight system off, rotate the knob all the way to Ⓓ.

If you turn the ignition to **ACC**, the headlights will turn off automatically.

Note: When the headlight switch is in the 'off' position and the vehicle is started and shifted into gear, the headlights will illuminate if the light sensor detects that it is too dark outside.

Parking Lights

Rotate the knob to Ⓐ to turn on your parking lights and other operating lights. The headlights will not come on.

The lights make it easier for others to see the front of your vehicle during the day.

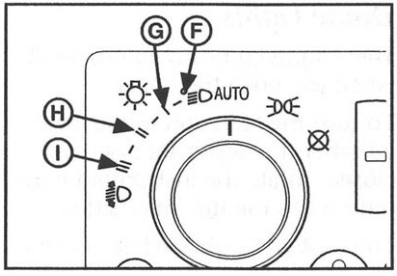
You should turn on the regular headlight system when you need it.

Rotate the knob all the way to the right to Ⓓ to turn off all the lights.

Headlight Levelling Control

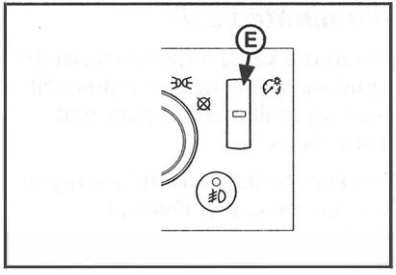
The headlight levelling may be controlled manually.

Rotate the knob to select one of four headlight levelling positions.



Select the levelling position according to the vehicle load.

- Rotate the knob to Ⓕ when only the front seat is occupied.
- Rotate the knob to Ⓖ when all seats are occupied.
- Rotate the knob to Ⓗ when all seats are occupied and the vehicle is carrying a heavy cargo load.
- Rotate the knob to Ⓘ when the vehicle is towing a trailer.



Instrument Panel Dimmer Control

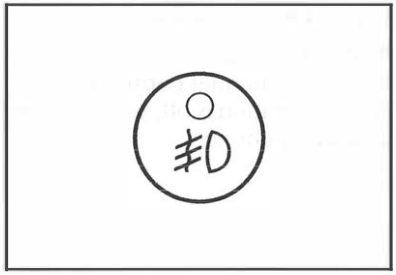
The instrument light dimmer Ⓔ controls the brightness of the instrument panel lights.

Rotate the dial up to increase brightness and down to decrease brightness.

Rotate the dial to the full up position to turn on the interior lights.

Lights On Reminder

If you open the driver's door while the lights' manual control is on and the ignition is off, you will hear a warning chime.



Fog Lights

Use fog lights for better vision in foggy or misty conditions.

Press the switch to turn your front fog lights on and off.

The indicator light on the button will glow when the system is on.

In order for the fog lights to operate, the headlights must be on.

Illuminated Exit

When the key is removed from the ignition, some interior lights will turn on to illuminate your exit from the vehicle.

To keep the lights from turning on, see "Dome Lights Override Button".

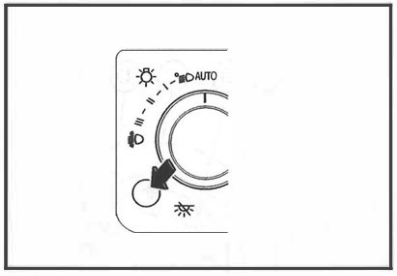
Dome Lights

These lights come on automatically when you open the doors.

To turn the lights on manually, whether the doors are open or closed, rotate the instrument light dimmer to the full up position.

The foot-well lights will also come on.

To keep the lights from turning on, see "Dome Lights Override Button".



Dome Lights Override Button

This button is located on the instrument panel next to the headlights control.

If this button is pressed in, the interior lights will not come on when you open the doors. When the button is in the out position, the interior lights operate in the normal manner.

Activating the dome override button will cancel the illuminated exit feature.

Reading Lights

Your vehicle may have reading lights. These lights have on/off switches next to them.

Battery Saver

This feature is designed to protect your vehicle's battery. If the Dome Lights are left on after the ignition is turned off, then this system will shut the lights off after 20 minutes.

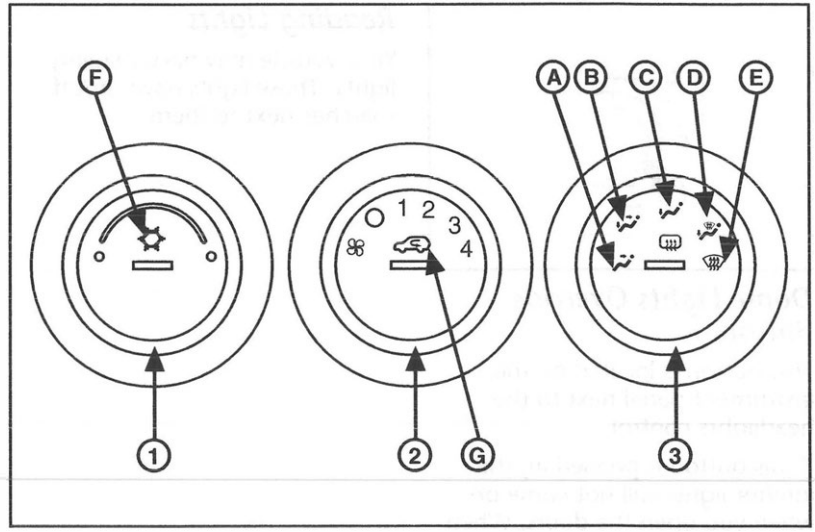
■ HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM

If your vehicle has the above system, here is how it works.

1. Air Temperature Selector

Use this to change the temperature of the air coming through the system.

Turn the temperature knob clockwise for warmer air or anti-clockwise for cooler air.



2. Fan Speed Selector

Use this to change the fan speed.

There are four fan speed settings: **1**, **2**, **3** and **4**.

Turn the knob to the right to increase fan speed, or to the left to decrease fan speed.

Turning the Fan Speed Selector all the way to the left turns the system off. However, outside air still comes into the vehicle when it is moving.

3. Air Outlet Selector

Use this to change the functions of your system.

This knob can be placed in any position between two modes to blend the flow of air.

Off Setting

Turning the Fan Speed Selector all the way to the left turns the system off. However, outside air still comes into the vehicle when it is moving.

Ventilation

Use Ⓐ to direct airflow through the instrument panel outlets.

Blending

Use Ⓑ to direct airflow through both the instrument panel outlets and the floor outlets with some air directed toward the defroster vents. Cooler air comes through the instrument panel outlets and warmer air from the floor outlets.

Heating

Use Ⓒ to send most of the air through the floor ducts, and some through the windscreen and side window defroster vents.

The recirculation function cannot be activated in this mode.

Heating/Demisting

Use Ⓓ to direct the air equally through the windscreen and side window defroster vents and through the heater outlets.

Use this mode to remove mist from the windscreen or side windows while also heating the vehicle.

The A/C compressor may operate in this mode to dehumidify the air.

The recirculation function cannot be activated in this mode.

Defrosting

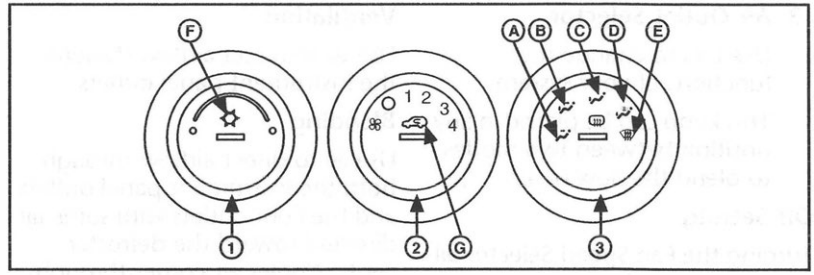
Use Ⓔ to direct the air through the defroster vents.

Use this mode in cold weather to remove mist or ice from the windscreen.

Most of the air is directed through the windscreen defroster outlets, with a small amount directed through the side window demister outlets.

The A/C compressor may operate in this mode to dehumidify the air.

The recirculation function cannot be activated in this mode.



A/C Compressor Button

Press Ⓕ to turn the air conditioning compressor on.

The indicator light should turn on.

The system will cool and dehumidify the air entering the vehicle.

Press the knob again to turn this feature off.

When the temperature is above freezing, the air conditioning compressor will run in demist and defrost modes to help remove moisture from the air.

NOTE:

If you try to activate the air conditioning compressor while the climate control system is off, the indicator light on the knob will flash to let you know that the function will not operate.

Recirculation

Press the recirculation button Ⓖ to recirculate the air in your vehicle. This is useful for keeping dust and odours out or when quick cooling is desired.

The indicator light on the button will glow when the system is on.

When the recirculation function is turned on, the air conditioning compressor will turn on automatically.

Press the button again to stop this function.

The recirculation function cannot be activated in the Heating, Heating/Demisting or Defrosting modes.

If you try to activate the recirculation feature when it is not available, the indicator light on the button will flash to let you know that the function will not operate.

Operating Tips

Before using the air conditioning system, open the windows for a few minutes to permit hot air to escape. Close the windows when using the air conditioning system.

For maximum cooling, activate the recirculation mode.

Keep the bonnet and front air inlet free of ice, snow, leaves or any other obstruction.

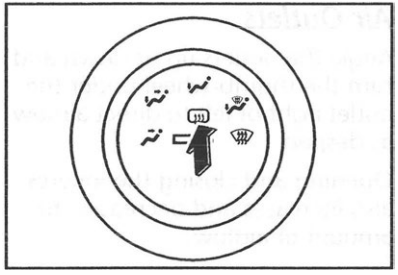
Keep the area under the front seats clear of objects to help air circulate through the vehicle.

Adding equipment to the front of your vehicle may keep the climate control system from working properly. Check with your dealer before adding equipment to the outside of your vehicle.

Air Outlets

Angle the outlets up or down and turn the thumb-wheel under the outlet right or left to direct airflow as desired.

Opening and closing the louvres also increases and decreases the amount of airflow.



Rear Window Demister

Press the knob to demist your rear window. To turn it off, press the knob again or turn off the ignition. Otherwise, it will go off by itself after 15 minutes. To make it turn back on, just press the knob again.

If the demister is reactivated immediately after completion of the initial 15 minute cycle, it will only run for about seven minutes at a time. To turn it off sooner, press the knob again.

NOTICE

Don't use a razor blade or anything else that is sharp on the inside of the rear window. You could cut or damage the warming grid.

The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

Do not attach anything across the demister grid on the rear window.

■ SOUND SYSTEM AND CLOCK

⚠ CAUTION

Avoid or minimise any sound system activities while operating your vehicle.

You could lose control of the vehicle and you or others may be injured.

The driver's full attention is always required while driving.

NOTICE

Aftermarket sound equipment - such as an audio system, a CD player, a CB radio, mobile telephone or two-way radio - may interfere with the operation of your vehicle's engine, radio or other systems, and even damage them. Check with your dealer.

Your vehicle may be fitted with one of the following sound systems:

- Sound System with CD Player (MP3 compatible)
- Sound System with 6-Disc CD Changer

The following pages describe the sound system in your vehicle, and how to get the best performance from it.

The sound system can be used only when the ignition is turned to the **ON** or **ACC** position, or when Retained Accessory Power is active.

While your vehicle is parked, take the time to familiarise yourself with the system controls and operation, and to set up various features.

That way, you will be able to use the system with less effort and less distraction from the road.

⚠ CAUTION

Giving extended attention to entertainment tasks while driving will greatly increase the risk of a collision that may cause personal injury or death.

Road safety has absolute priority. Only operate this system if the road and traffic conditions allow you to do so. The driver's full attention is always required while driving.

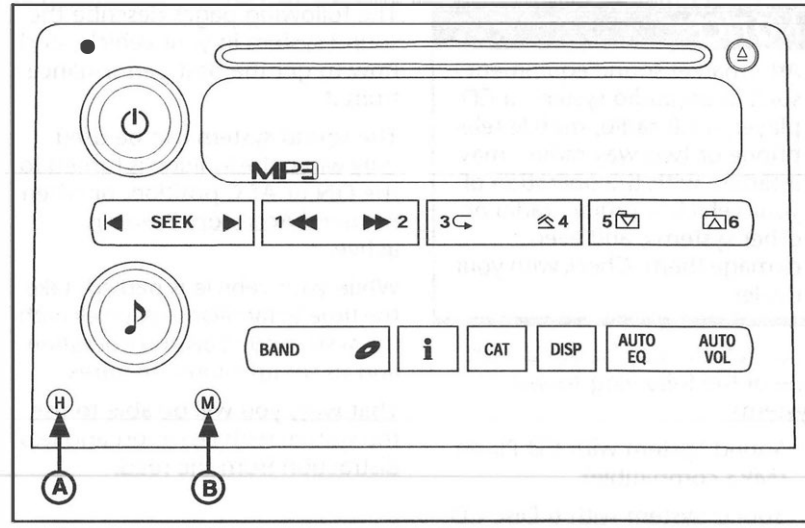
SOUND SYSTEM WITH CD PLAYER (MP3 COMPATIBLE)

Clock

To set the clock:

- Press and hold Ⓐ to change the hour.
- Press and hold Ⓑ to change the minutes.

The clock may be set with the ignition on or off.



Radio Controls

Power Control

Press lightly on the top knob to turn the system on. Press it again to turn the system off.

Volume Control

Rotate the top knob to the right to increase the volume and to the left to decrease the volume.

See "Automatic Volume Control" later in this section for more information.

Display Control

Press **DISP** to recall the frequency of the station being played or to display the clock.

If the ignition is off, pressing this knob will display the clock.

To change what is normally shown on the display (station or time), press **DISP** to recall the desired display, then hold **DISP** in for two seconds.

You will hear one beep.

Automatic Volume Control

This feature automatically compensates for the increase in road noise levels at higher speeds.

Adjust the volume to the desired level by rotating the upper knob.

Then, press **AUTO VOL** to turn the automatic volume control feature on and to scroll through four volume compensation levels.

You may choose between **LOW**, **MEDIUM**, **HIGH** and **AVOL OFF**.

With this feature activated, the sound system will automatically adjust the volume so that it always sounds the same to you.

If the sound system is unable to determine the vehicle's speed, **NONE** will appear on the display. If this happens, adjust the volume manually.

To turn this feature off, press **AUTO VOL** until **AVOL OFF** appears on the display.

Band Selection

Press **BAND** to select AM, FM1 or FM2.

The band currently selected is shown on the display.

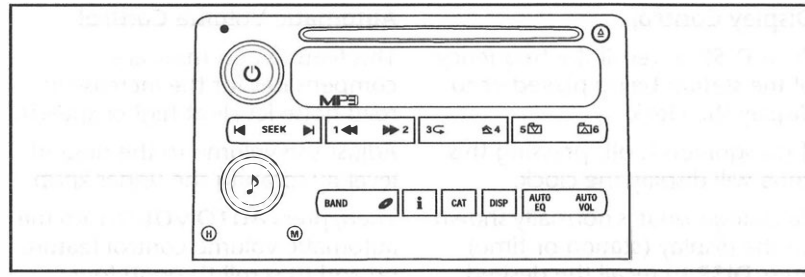
Tuning

Rotate the ♪ knob to the right to go to a higher station and to the left to go to a lower station.

CAT

This feature is not operable in some regions.

If this button is pressed, **NONE** may appear on the display.



Adjusting the Speakers

Press the ♪ knob repeatedly to choose the **BAL** or **FAD** speaker control.

Choosing **BAL** allows you to adjust the sound between the right and left speakers. Choosing **FAD** allows you to adjust the sound between the front and rear speakers.

After choosing the desired speaker control, rotate the knob to the right or left to adjust the speakers.

The middle position balances the sound between the speakers.

To quickly set the speaker controls to their middle positions, press and hold the knob while a speaker control is displayed.

You will hear one beep.

To quickly set all speaker and tone controls to their middle positions, do not select a control. Just press and hold the knob when no tone or speaker control is displayed.

You will hear one beep.

CEN will appear on the display.

Manual Tone Adjustment

Press the ♪ knob repeatedly to choose the **BAS** or **TRE** (treble) tone control.

After choosing the desired tone control, rotate the knob to the right or left to increase or decrease the level of the selected tone.

The display will show your setting.

The middle position balances the level.

To quickly set the tone controls to their middle positions, press and hold the knob while a tone control is displayed.

You will hear one beep.

The display will show your setting.

To quickly set all speaker and tone controls to their middle positions, do not select a control. Just press and hold the knob when no tone or speaker control is displayed.

You will hear one beep.

CEN will appear on the display.

If a station is weak or noisy, you may want to lower the treble tone.

Equalisation Settings

Press **AUTO EQ** to select customised equalisation settings.

This feature has settings for the following types of music or stations: pop, rock, jazz, classical, country and talk.

To return tone control to the manual mode, press and release the ♪ knob until **MANUAL** appears on the display.

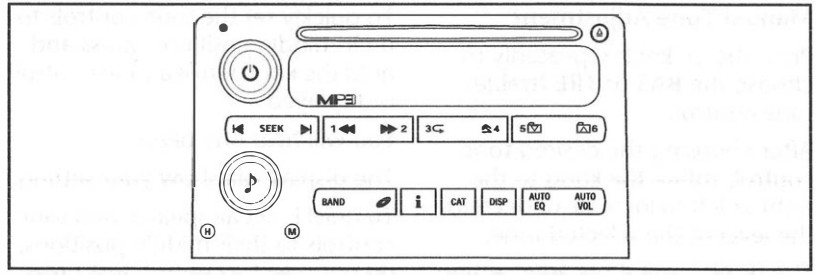
The radio stores separate settings for each source and each preset station.

Station Seeking

Press either side of the **SEEK** button and the radio will go to the next higher or lower station and stay there.

The radio will only seek to stations that are in the selected band.

The radio will not stop on stations with weak reception.



Station Scanning

To scan stations, press and hold the left or right **SEEK** arrow for two seconds until you hear a beep.

SCN will appear on the display.

The radio will go to the next or previous station, play for a few seconds, then go on to the next station.

Press the button again or press one of the preset push-buttons to stop this function.

The radio will only scan to stations that are in the selected band.

The radio will not stop on stations with weak reception.

Preset Station Scanning

Press and hold either **SEEK** arrow for more than four seconds until you hear a double beep and **PSC** appears on the display to sample all the stations that are pre-set on your radio's push-buttons.

Press the button again or press one of the preset push-buttons to stop this function.

The preset scan will only scan the presets that are in the selected band.

The radio will not stop on stations with weak reception.

Presetting Stations

The station preset push-buttons let you choose and set favourite stations. Each of the push-buttons can be set to program one AM, one FM1 and one FM2 station:

1. Press **BAND** to select AM, FM1 or FM2.
2. Tune in the station.
3. Press **AUTO EQ** repeatedly to choose one of several preset equalisation settings that suit different kinds of music or radio stations.

   See "Equalisation Settings" earlier in this section for more information.
4. Press and hold one of the push-buttons until you hear a beep. Whenever you push that button again, the preset station will return.

   The equalisation setting stored for the station will be automatically chosen whenever you select the preset station.

Repeat these steps for each push-button.

Source Selection

Press ⏾ to switch from the radio to a compact disc.

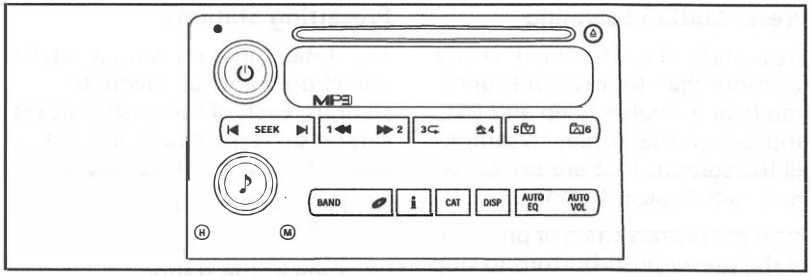
Press **BAND** to stop playing the disc and switch to the radio.

Error Messages

If **CAL ERR** (calibration error) appears on the display, then the radio has not been properly calibrated for the vehicle. See your dealer for service.

If **LOC** appears on the display, then the Theftlock® system has locked up. See your dealer for service.

If any error occurs repeatedly or if an error can't be corrected, please contact your dealer.



CD Player

This player is not a CD changer. You may load only one disc at a time into this player.

Normal size discs can be loaded into the compact disc player. However small, 8 cm (3-inch) discs can only be played with specially designed adaptors.

To insert a disc while the ignition is off, first press ⏏ (located next to the compact disc slot) or **DISP**.

Insert a disc part-way into the slot, label side up. The player will pull it in the rest of the way.

The system will switch to CD mode and will begin playing the disc.

NOTICE

Do not apply paper labels to discs. The labels may get caught in the player.

Do not use scratched or damaged discs.

Keep the loading slot free of foreign materials, liquids and debris.

A disc symbol will appear on the display whenever a disc is inserted.

The track number also appears when a new track starts to play.

Use the volume, tone, and speaker controls just as you do for the radio. Other controls may have different functions when the compact disc source is active.

When playing CDs recorded at home (CD-R), the sound quality may be reduced. There may be increased skipping, difficulty in finding tracks, and/or difficulty in loading and ejecting the disc.

If these problems occur, check the bottom of the CD for damage or try a known good CD.

If the ignition or the radio is turned off, the compact disc will stay in the player. When the ignition and radio are turned on, the compact disc will resume play at the point where it stopped.

If an error message ever appears on the display, see "Error Messages" later in this section.

Fast Forwarding/Rewinding

Press either **SEEK** arrow for more than two seconds to move quickly ahead or back to another part of the disc.

Release it to return to playing speed.

Repeating Tracks

Press ↻ (repeat) to listen to a selection again. The current selection will continue to repeat. **RPT** will appear on the display. Press this button again to turn off repeated play.

Random Playback

Press ⩤ (random) to play the tracks randomly rather than in sequence.

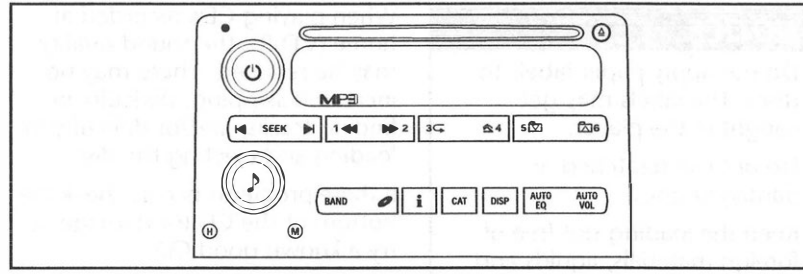
The "random" symbol will appear on the display.

Press the button again to turn this feature off.

Equalisation Settings

Press **AUTO EQ** repeatedly to choose one of several preset equalisation settings that suit different kinds of music or radio stations.

The equalisation setting stored for the CD player source will be automatically chosen whenever you play a compact disc.



Seeking

Push the right arrow on the **SEEK** button or press ▶▶ to move quickly to the beginning of the next track.

Push the left arrow on the **SEEK** button or press ◀◀ to move quickly to the beginning of the current or previous track.

If you hold the button down, or if you press it more than once, the player will continue moving rearward or forward through the disc.

Display Control

Press **DISP** to display the track elapsed time.

To change what is normally shown on the display (track or elapsed time), press **DISP** to recall the desired display, then hold **DISP** in for two seconds.

You will hear one beep.

Playing MP3 format CDs

See "Playing MP3 format CDs" later in this section for more information.

Source Selection

Press **BAND** to stop playing the disc and switch to the radio.

Press ● to restart the disc.

Ejecting Discs

Press ⏏ to eject the disc.

The ignition and the radio can be on or off.

ERROR MESSAGES

If **CHECK CD** appears and/or the disc comes out, it means there is an error. The cause may be extreme heat, rough road, moisture or a damaged or improperly loaded disc. The disc may not play or it may eject. Unless the disc is damaged, it will play when conditions are back to normal.

When playing a CD-R, the sound quality might be reduced due to CD-R quality, the method of recording, the quality of the music that has been recorded and the way the CD-R has been handled. You may experience an increase in skipping, difficulty in finding tracks and/or difficulty in loading and ejecting.

Do not add paper labels to discs. They could get caught in the compact disc player.

Do not play 8 cm (3-inch) discs without a standard adaptor disc.

If any error occurs repeatedly or if an error can't be corrected, please contact your dealer.

Provide your dealer with any displayed error codes.

CARE OF YOUR COMPACT DISC PLAYER

The use of CD lens cleaners is not advised. The use of lens cleaners may result in contamination of the CD optics lens.

Playing MP3 format CDs

If you burn your own MP3 disc on a personal computer:

- Make sure the MP3 files are recorded on a CD-R disc.
- Do not mix standard audio and MP3 files on one disc.
- Make sure play-lists have one of the following extensions:

  - .mp3 file extension

  - .wpl file extension

  Files with other extensions may not work.
- Files can be recorded at a variety of fixed or variable bit rates.

  Song title, artist name and the album name will be available when the CD has been recorded using ID3 tags versions 1 and 2.

- Create a folder structure that makes it easy to find songs while driving.

  Organise songs by album using one folder for each album. Each folder or album should contain 18 songs or less.

- When burning an MP3 disc using multiple sessions, make sure to finalise the disc.

  It is usually better to burn the disc all at once.

The player will be able to read and play a maximum of 50 folders, 50 play-lists, 10 sessions, and 255 files. Long file, folder, or play-list names or a combination of a large number of files and folders or play-lists may cause the player to be unable to play up to the maximum number of files, folders, play-lists, or sessions.

To play a large number of files, folders, play-lists, or sessions, minimise the length of the file, folder or play-list name.

MP3 CDs recorded without file folders can also be played.

The player can support up to 11 folders in depth, but keep the depth of the folders to a minimum in order to make it easier to locate a file for playback.

If a CD contains more than the maximum number of folders, play-lists, sessions, or files, the player will access the CD up to the maximum limit and any items over the limit will be ignored.

Root Directory

The root directory will be treated as a folder. If the root directory contains compressed audio files, the directory will be displayed as **F1 ROOT**.

All files contained directly under the root directory will be accessed prior to any root directory folders. However, play-lists (**PX**) will always be accessed before root folders or files.

Empty Directory or Folder

If a root directory or a folder is empty or contains only folders, the player will automatically advance to the next folder in the file structure that contains a compressed audio file. The empty folder(s) will not be displayed.

No Folder

When the CD only contains compressed audio files without any folders or play-lists, the next and previous folder functions will have no function. **ROOT** will appear on the display as the name of the folder.

When the CD only contains compressed audio files and play-lists without any folders, all files will be located under the root folder. The folder up and down buttons will search play-lists (**PX**) first and then go to the root folder. **ROOT** will appear on the display as the name of the folder.

Order of Play

The tracks will begin to play from the first track in the first play-list and will continue sequentially through all tracks in each play-list. When the last track of the last play-list has been played, play will continue from the first track of the first play-list.

If the CD does not contain any play-lists, the first track under the root directory will play first. When all the tracks from the root directory have been played, the remaining tracks will play in the order of their numerical listing. When the last track of the last folder has been played, play will continue with the first track in the first folder or root directory.

When a track from a new folder begins to play, the new track name will be displayed. However, if folder mode has been chosen as the default display mode, the folder name will be displayed. See "Playing an MP3 Audio File" later in this section.

File System and Naming

The displayed song title is taken from the file's ID3 tag. If a song title is not present in the ID3 tag, the radio will display the file name as the track name.

Track names longer than 32 characters or 4 pages will be shortened.

Pre-programmed Play-Lists

The radio will recognise pre-programmed play-lists which were created by WinAmp™, Music-Match™, or Real Jukebox™ software, however there will be no editing capability. These play-lists are treated as special folders containing compressed audio files.

PLAYING AN MP3 AUDIO FILE

To insert a disc while the ignition is off, first press ⏏ (located next to the compact disc slot) or **DISP**.

Insert a disc part-way into the slot, label side up. The player will pull it in the rest of the way.

READING will appear on the display.

If the ignition is on, the disc will begin to play as soon as it is inserted.

If the ignition or the radio is turned off, the compact disc will stay in the player. When the ignition and radio are turned on, the compact disc will resume play at the point where it stopped.

A compact disc symbol will appear on the display.

A track number will appear on the display when each track starts to play.

Normal size discs can be loaded into the compact disc player. However small, 8 cm (3-inch) discs can only be played with specially designed adaptors.

If playing a CD-R, the sound quality may be reduced due to CD-R quality, the method of recording, the quality of the music that has been recorded, or the way the CD-R has been handled. You may experience an increase in skipping, difficulty in finding tracks and/or difficulty in loading and ejecting. If these problems occur, check the bottom of the CD for damage or try a known good CD.

NOTICE

Do not apply paper labels to discs. The labels may get caught in the player.

Do not use scratched or damaged discs.

Keep the loading slot free of foreign materials, liquids and debris.

Use the volume, tone, and speaker controls just as you do for the radio. Other controls may have different functions when a disc is inserted.

If an error message ever appears on the display, see "Error Messages" earlier in this section.

Previous/Next Folder

To move ahead to the first track in the next folder, press the button. To play the first track in the previous folder, press the button.

Fast Forwarding/Rewinding

Press either **SEEK** arrow for more than two seconds to move quickly ahead or back to another part of the disc.

Release it to return to playing speed.

Repeating Tracks

Press (repeat) to listen to a selection again. The current selection will continue to repeat. **RPT** will appear on the display. Press this button again to turn off repeated play.

Random Playback

Press ⩤ (random) to play the tracks in the current folder or play-list randomly rather than in sequence.

FLDR RDM will appear on the display.

Press the button again to turn this feature off.

NO RDM will appear on the display.

Once all the tracks in the current folder or play-list have been played, the tracks from the next folder or play-list will begin to play in random order.

To play all the tracks on a disc in random order, press and hold ⩤ (random) for two seconds until you hear a beep and **CD RDM** appears on the display. This feature will not work with play-lists.

While in random mode, press either **SEEK** arrow to go to the next or previous randomly selected track.

If you press ▽ while this feature is active, the system will go to the previous folder and randomise the tracks in that folder.

If you press △ while this feature is active, the system will go to the next folder and randomise the tracks in that folder.

Display Control

Press **DISP** to change the display to track mode, folder/play-list mode or time of day mode.

The display will show only eight characters, but there can be up to four pages of text. If there are more than eight characters in a song title, folder name or play-list name, press the button within two seconds to go to the next page of text. If there are no more pages, pressing the button within two seconds will change the display mode.

- Track mode will display the current track number and the ID3 tag song title.
- Folder/play-list mode will display the current folder or play-list number and the folder/play-list name.
- Time of day mode will display the time of day and the ID3 tag song title.

To change what is normally shown on the display, press **DISP** to recall the desired display, then hold **DISP** in for two seconds.

You will hear a beep.

i (information button)

Whenever a track has ID3 tag information, **INFO** will appear on the display. Press **i** to display the artist name and album title contained in the tag. **INFO** will disappear from the display when the information in the ID3 tag has been completely viewed.

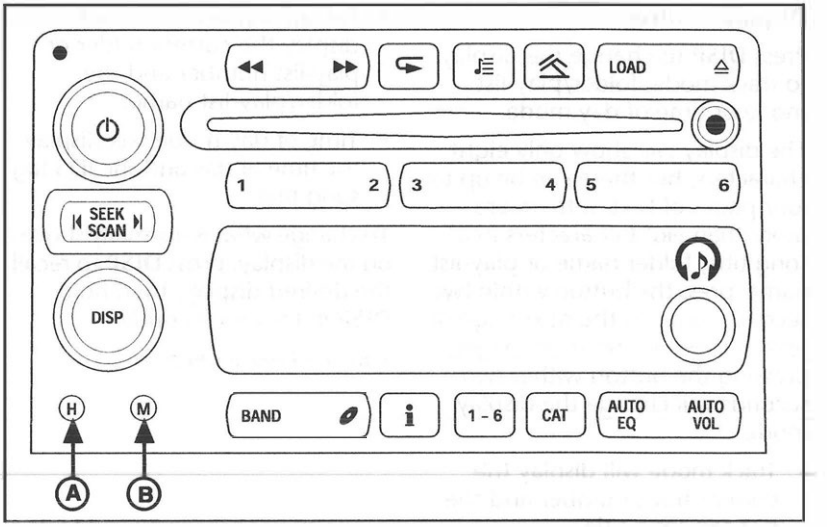
SOUND SYSTEM WITH 6-DISC CD CHANGER

Clock

To set the clock:

- Press and hold Ⓐ to change the hour.
- Press and hold Ⓑ to change the minutes.

The clock may be set with the ignition on or off.



Radio Controls

Power Control

Press lightly on the top knob to turn the system on. Press it again to turn the system off.

Volume Control

Rotate the top knob to the right to increase the volume and to the left to decrease the volume.

See "Automatic Volume Control" later in this section for more information.

Display Control

Press **DISP** to recall the frequency of the station being played or to display the clock.

If the ignition is off, pressing this knob will display the clock.

To change what is normally shown on the display (station or time), press **DISP** to recall the desired display, then hold **DISP** in for two seconds.

You will hear one beep.

Automatic Volume Control

This feature automatically compensates for the increase in road noise levels at higher speeds.

Adjust the volume to the desired level by rotating the upper knob.

Then, press **AUTO VOL** to turn the automatic volume control feature on and to scroll through four volume compensation levels.

You may choose between **LOW**, **MEDIUM**, **HIGH** and **AVOL OFF**.

With this feature activated, the sound system will automatically adjust the volume so that it always sounds the same to you.

If the sound system is unable to determine the vehicle's speed, **NONE** will appear on the display. If this happens, adjust the volume manually.

To turn this feature off, press **AUTO VOL** until **AVOL OFF** appears on the display.

Band Selection

Press **BAND** to select AM, FM1 or FM2.

The band currently selected is shown near the top of the display.

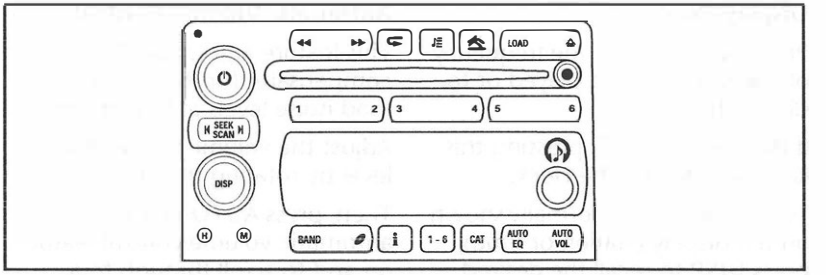
Tuning

Rotate the **DISP** knob to the right to go to a higher station and to the left to go to a lower station.

i (information button)

This feature is not operable in some regions.

If this button is pressed, **NO INFO** may appear on the display.



CAT

This feature is not operable in some regions.

If this button is pressed, **NONE** may appear on the display.

Adjusting the Speakers

Press the ♪ knob repeatedly to choose the **BAL** or **FADE** speaker control.

Choosing **BAL** allows you to adjust the sound between the right and left speakers. Choosing **FADE** allows you to adjust the sound between the front and rear speakers.

After choosing the desired speaker control, rotate the knob to the right or left to adjust the speakers.

The middle position balances the sound between the speakers.

To quickly set the speaker controls to their middle positions, press and hold the ♪ knob while a speaker control is displayed.

You will hear one beep.

The display will show your setting.

To quickly set all speaker and tone controls to their middle positions, do not select a control. Just press and hold the ♪ knob when no tone or speaker control is displayed.

You will hear one beep.

ALL CENTERED will appear on the display.

Manual Tone Adjustment

Press the ♪ knob repeatedly to choose the **BAS** or **TRE** (treble) tone control.

After choosing the desired tone control, rotate the knob to the right or left to increase or decrease the level of the selected tone.

The display will show your setting.

The middle position balances the level.

To quickly set the tone controls to their middle positions, press and hold the knob while a tone control is displayed.

You will hear one beep.

The display will show your setting.

To quickly set all speaker and tone controls to their middle positions, do not select a control. Just press and hold the knob when no tone or speaker control is displayed.

You will hear one beep.

ALL CENTERED will appear on the display.

If a station is weak or noisy, you may want to lower the treble tone.

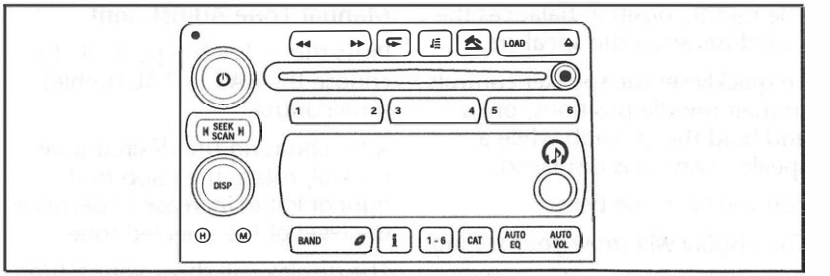
Equalisation Settings

Press **AUTO EQ** to select customised equalisation settings.

This feature has settings for the following types of music or stations: pop, rock, jazz, classical, country and talk.

To return tone control to the manual mode, press and release the **AUTO EQ** button until **CUSTOM** appears on the display.

The radio stores separate settings for each source and each preset station.



Station Seeking

Press either side of the **SEEK** button and the radio will go to the next higher or lower station and stay there.

The radio will only seek to stations that are in the selected band.

The radio will not stop on stations with weak reception.

Preset Station Seeking

Press the **1-6** button to seek through the stations that are preset on the radio's push-buttons.

The radio will not stop on stations with weak reception.

Station Scanning

To scan stations, press and hold the left or right **SEEK** arrow for two seconds until you hear a beep.

The radio will go to the next or previous station, play for a few seconds, then go on to the next station.

SC will appear on the display.

Press the button again or press one of the preset push-buttons to stop this function.

The radio will only scan to stations that are in the selected band.

The radio will not stop on stations with weak reception.

Preset Station Scanning

To sample all the stations that are preset on your radio's push-buttons for the selected band, press either side of the **SEEK** button until you hear two beeps.

PSC will appear on the display.

The radio will find the first preset station and stay there for a few seconds. Then it will go to the next preset station and pause, and keep doing that.

Press the button again or press one of the preset push-buttons to stop this function.

The preset scan will only scan the presets that are in the selected band.

The radio will not stop on stations with weak reception.

Presetting Stations

The station preset push-buttons let you choose and set favourite stations. Each of the push-buttons can be set to program one AM, one FM1 and one FM2 station:

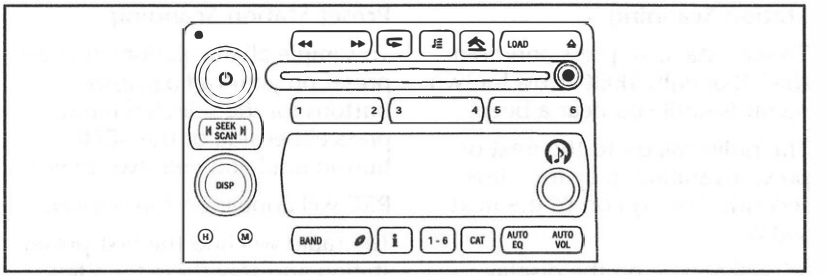
1. Press **BAND** to select AM, FM1 or FM2.
2. Tune in the station.
3. Press **AUTO EQ** repeatedly to choose one of several preset equalisation settings that suit different kinds of music or radio stations.

   See "Equalisation Settings" earlier in this section for more information.

4. Press and hold one of the push-buttons until you hear a beep. Whenever you push that button again, the preset station will return.

   The equalisation setting stored for the station will be automatically chosen whenever you select the preset station.

Repeat these steps for each push-button.



Source Selection

Press ◢ to switch from the radio to a compact disc.

Press **BAND** to stop playing the disc and switch to the radio.

Error Messages

If **CAL ERR** (calibration error) appears on the display, then the radio has not been properly calibrated for the vehicle. See your dealer for service.

If **LOC** appears on the display, then the Theftlock® system has locked up. See your dealer for service.

If any error occurs repeatedly or if an error can't be corrected, please contact your dealer.

6-Disc CD Player

This compact disc player can accommodate up to six compact discs.

Normal size discs can be loaded into the compact disc player. However small, 8 cm (3-inch) discs can only be played with specially designed adaptors.

NOTICE

Do not apply paper labels to discs. The labels may get caught in the player.

Do not use scratched or damaged discs.

Keep the loading slot free of foreign materials, liquids and debris.

When playing CDs recorded at home (CD-R), the sound quality may be reduced. There may be increased skipping, difficulty in finding tracks, and/or difficulty in loading and ejecting the disc.

If these problems occur, check the bottom of the CD for damage or try a known good CD.

If the ignition or the radio is turned off, the compact disc will stay in the player. When the ignition and radio are turned on, the compact disc will resume play at the point where it stopped.

If an error message ever appears on the display, see "Error Messages" later in this section.

To load one compact disc:

1. Press the **LOAD** button.
2. When the light to the right of the CD slot turns green, load a disc into the slot.

   Insert a disc part-way into the slot, label side up. The player will pull it in the rest of the way.

A disc symbol will appear on the display whenever a disc is inserted.

If the ignition is on, the disc will begin to play as soon as it is inserted.

To load two or more compact discs:

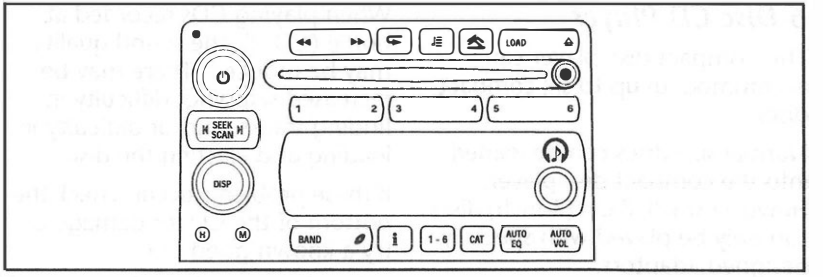
1. Press and hold the **LOAD** button for two seconds.

   You will hear a beep and the light, located to the right of the CD slot, will begin to flash.

   LOAD # will appear on the display.

2. When the light to the right of the CD slot stops flashing and turns green, and **INSERT CD #** appears on the display, load a disc into the slot.

   Insert a disc part-way into the slot, label side up. The player will pull it in the rest of the way.



Once the disc is loaded, the light will begin flashing again. When the light stops flashing, you can load another disc.

Repeat this procedure to load up to six discs in the player.

For every disc that is loaded into the player, a number will appear in the display.

Do not try to load more than six discs.

3. When you are done loading discs, press **LOAD** to cancel the loading function.

   The last disc loaded will begin to play.

To play a loaded disc:

For every disc that is loaded into the player, a number will appear in the display.

1. Press the ⬮ button.
2. Press a numbered push-button to select a disc, then seek to the desired track.

When a disc is playing, its corresponding number will be underlined on the display.

The track number also appears when a new track starts to play.

Use the volume, tone, and speaker controls just as you do for the radio. Other controls may have different functions when the compact disc source is active.

Repeating Discs or Tracks

Press ↻ (repeat) to listen to a selection again. The current selection will continue to repeat. **RPT ON** (repeat on) will appear on the display. Press this button again to turn off repeated play.

RPT OFF (repeat off) will appear on the display.

Press and hold this button for two seconds to repeat the entire disc you are listening to.

RPT ON (repeat on) will appear on the display. Press this button again to turn off repeated play.

RPT OFF (repeat off) will appear on the display.

Random Playback

Press ⩤ (random) to play the tracks randomly rather than in sequence.

- Press and release this button to hear only the tracks on the selected disc in random order.

  RANDOM ONE will appear on the display.

- Press and hold this button for two seconds to hear all of the tracks on all of the discs in random order.

  You will hear a beep.

  RANDOM ALL will appear on the display.

Press the button again to turn this feature off.

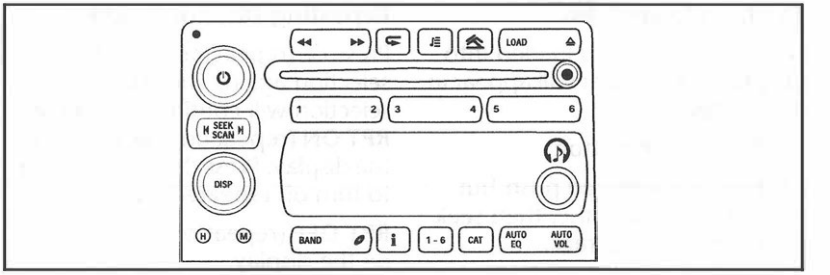
Equalisation Settings

Press **AUTO EQ** to select customised equalisation settings.

This feature has settings for the following types of music or stations: pop, rock, jazz, classical, country and talk.

To return tone control to the manual mode, press and release the **AUTO EQ** button until **CUSTOM** appears on the display.

If you select an equalisation setting for your disc, it will be activated each time you play a disc.



Seeking

Push the right arrow on the **SEEK** button or press ▶▶ to move quickly to the beginning of the next track.

Push the left arrow on the **SEEK** button or press ◀◀ to move quickly to the beginning of the current or previous track.

If you hold the button down, or if you press it more than once, the player will continue moving rearward or forward through the disc.

Scanning

Press and hold either **SEEK** arrow for more than two seconds (until **SCAN** appears on the display and you hear a beep) to sample a few seconds of the beginning of each track on a selected disc.

Press it again to stop the scanning function.

Press and hold either **SEEK** arrow for more than four seconds (until **CD SCAN** appears on the display and you hear a beep) to sample a few seconds of the first track on each disc.

Press it again to stop the scanning function.

Display Control

Press **DISP** to display the track elapsed time.

To change what is normally shown on the display (track or elapsed time), press **DISP** to recall the desired display, then hold **DISP** in for two seconds.

You will hear one beep.

Source Selection

Press **BAND** to stop playing the disc and switch to the radio.

Press ● to switch from the radio to a compact disc.

Song List Mode

This feature can save up to 20 tracks in memory.

To save tracks to the Song List:

1. Make sure that the CD player source is activated and that at least one disc is loaded.
2. Make sure that the system is not yet in Song List mode.

   S-LIST should not appear on the display.

   If **S-LIST** does appear, press ♩≡ to turn it off.
3. Press a numbered push-button to select a disc, then seek to the desired track.

   The track will begin to play.

4. Press and hold ♩☰.

   When the song list button is first pressed, you will hear one beep.

   After ♩☰ has been held for two seconds, you will hear two beeps to confirm that the track has been saved to the song list.

5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 to save other tracks to the song list.

If you try to save more than 20 tracks to the song list, **S-LIST FULL** will appear on the display.

To play the song list, press ♩☰.

You will hear one beep.

S-LIST will appear on the display.

The tracks will begin to play in the order that they were saved.

To seek through the song list, press either side of the **SEEK** button.

In order for the song list feature to play a track, the disc must still be loaded in the player.

If the disc is ejected from the player, any tracks from that disc are automatically deleted from the song list.

When a new track is saved to the song list, the track is added to the end of the list.

To delete individual tracks from the Song List:

1. Make sure that the CD player source is activated.
2. Make sure that the system is in Song List mode.

   S-LIST will appear on the display.

   If **S-LIST** does not appear, press ♩☰ to turn it on.

3. Seek to the track you wish to delete.
4. Press and hold ♩≡ for at least two seconds.

   When the song list button is first pressed, you will hear one beep.

   After ♩≡ has been held for two seconds, you will hear two beeps to confirm that the track has been deleted from the song list.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 to delete other tracks from the song list.

To delete all tracks from the Song List:

1. Make sure that the CD player source is activated.
2. Make sure that the system is in Song List mode.

   S-LIST will appear on the display.

   If **S-LIST** does not appear, press ♩≡ to turn it on.
3. Press and hold ♩≡ for at least four seconds.

   When the song list button is first pressed, you will hear one beep.

   After the song list button has been held for two seconds, you will hear two beeps.

   After the song list button has been held for four seconds, you will hear one more, final beep.

   S-LIST EMPTY will appear on the display to confirm that all tracks have been deleted from the song list.

To end Song List mode, press ♩≡.

You will hear one beep.

S-LIST will be removed from the display.

Ejecting Discs

Press and release ⏏ to eject the disc that is currently playing.

To eject more than one loaded disc, press and hold ⏏ for five seconds.

You will hear a beep and the light, located to the right of the CD slot, will begin to flash.

EJECT ALL will appear on the display.

When the light stops flashing and turns green, the receiver will eject the disc and **REMOVE CD #** will appear on the display. You can now remove the disc.

Once the disc is removed, the light will begin flashing again and another disc will eject.

To stop ejecting discs, press the **LOAD** or ⏏ button.

If the disc is not removed within 25 seconds, it will be automatically pulled back into the player.

If you try to push the disc back into the player before the 25 second time period is up, the player will sense an error and will try to eject the disc several times.

If this happens, do not press the eject button. Each press of the eject button would reset the 25 second time period and delay the system from actually ejecting the disc.

Once the player stops and the disc is ejected, remove the disc.

Error Messages

If **CHECK CD** appears and/or the disc comes out, it means there is an error. The cause may be extreme heat, rough road, moisture or a damaged or improperly loaded disc. The disc may not play or it may eject. Unless the disc is damaged, it will play when conditions are back to normal.

When playing a CD-R, the sound quality might be reduced due to CD-R quality, the method of recording, the quality of the music that has been recorded and the way the CD-R has been handled. You may experience an increase in skipping, difficulty in finding tracks and/or difficulty in loading and ejecting.

Do not add paper labels to discs. They could get caught in the compact disc player.

Do not play 8 cm (3-inch) discs without a standard adaptor disc.

If any error occurs repeatedly or if an error can't be corrected, please contact your dealer.

Provide your dealer with any displayed error codes.

Care of Your Compact Disc Player

The use of CD lens cleaners is not advised. The use of lens cleaners may result in contamination of the CD optics lens.

ANTI-THEFT FEATURE

The theft deterrent feature is automatically enabled and therefore no programming is necessary.

When the ignition is turned off, the system will automatically arm itself.

The indicator light will flash.

If the radio is moved to a different vehicle, **LOCKED** will appear on the display.

Your radio will not operate if it is stolen.

ANTENNA

The fixed mast antenna is designed to withstand most car washes without damage. Check periodically to see that the mast is adequately tightened to the fender.

If the mast becomes slightly bent, you can straighten it by hand. The mast antenna can be replaced if severely bent. Mast antennas must be kept clean for good performance.

■ CONTROLS MOUNTED ON STEERING WHEEL/ COLUMN

You will find the following controls mounted on the steering wheel or steering column.

Multi-function Lever

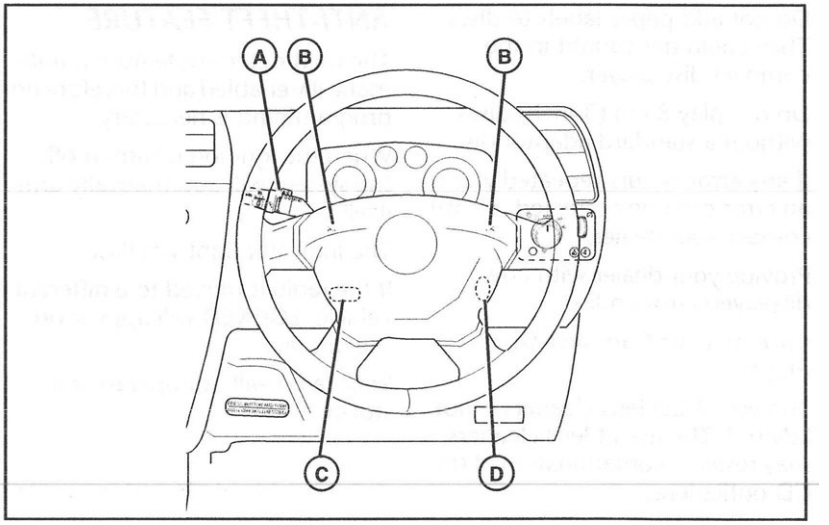
Use this lever Ⓐ to control your turn signals, windscreen wipers, cruise control, and headlight high/ low beams. See "Multi-function Lever" later in this section for additional information.

Horn

Sound the horn by pressing on the centre steering wheel pad Ⓑ.

Tilt Wheel Lever

You can move the tilt steering wheel up or down. To tilt it, hold the steering wheel and pull the lever Ⓒ.



Place the wheel where you like it and then release the lever.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not adjust the steering wheel while driving.

Ignition Switch

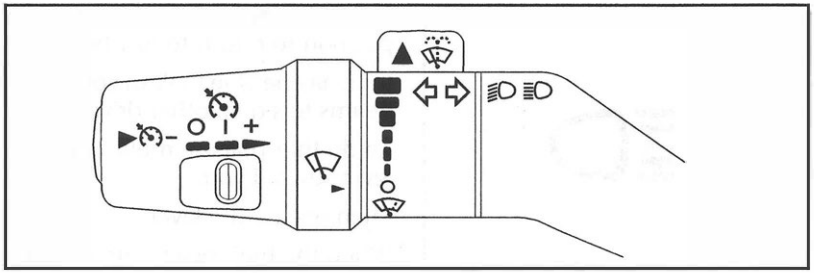
See Starting and Operating Instructions for additional information on the ignition switch Ⓓ.

■ MULTI-FUNCTION LEVER

Turn Signal

To signal a turn, move the lever all the way up (right) or down (left). When the turn is over, the lever will return automatically. To signal a lane change, just raise or lower the lever until the arrow starts to flash. Hold it there until you complete your lane change. An arrow on the instrument cluster will flash in the direction of the turn or lane change.

If the arrows flash at a faster rate than normal, a signal bulb may be burnt out. Check the front and rear signal lights to make sure they are working properly.

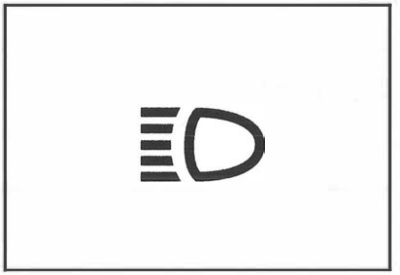


If a bulb is burnt out, replace it to help avoid an accident.

If the arrows don't turn on at all when you signal a turn or lane change, check for burnt-out bulbs and check the fuse.

See "Fuses and Circuit Breakers" in Section 4 for additional information.

If a turn signal is left on for more than 1.2 km (3/4 mile), a chime will sound and the **TURN SIGNAL** message will appear on the Driver Information Centre display to remind you to turn it off. If you need it on longer, turn the signal off, then back on.



High-Low Beam Control

When the headlights are turned on and the lever is in the centre position, the headlights are set to low beams.

Push the lever toward the front of the vehicle to turn on the high beams.

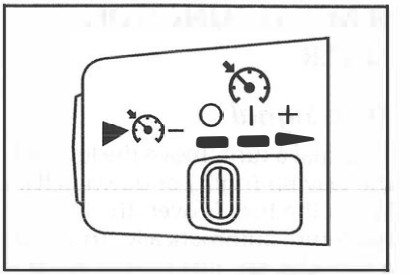
Pull the lever back to the centre position to return to low beams.

You may be able to flash your high beams to signal other drivers.

To do this, pull the multi-function lever toward you.

Then release the lever.

When the high beams are on, an indicator light on the instrument cluster will also be on.



Cruise Control

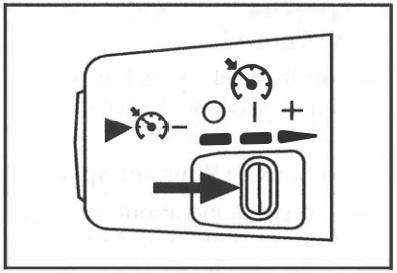
⚠ CAUTION

Don't leave your cruise control switch on when you're not using it.

⚠ CAUTION

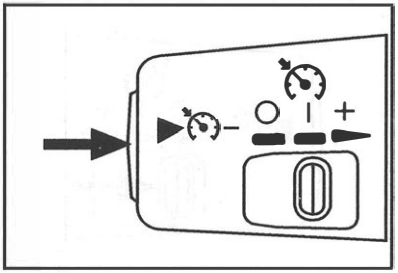
It is dangerous to use cruise control in heavy traffic, or on slippery or winding roads.

With cruise control, you can maintain a speed of about 40 km/h (25 mph) or more without keeping your foot on the accelerator pedal.



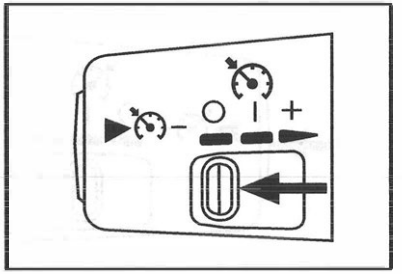
To Set Your Cruise Control

1. Move the cruise control switch to the centre, "on" position.
2. Accelerate to the speed you want.



3. Push in the button at the end of the lever and release it.
4. Take your foot off the accelerator pedal.

When the cruise control is set, the Cruise Control Light on the instrument cluster will come on.



To Get Out of Cruise Control

- Step on the brake pedal or push the clutch pedal if you have a manual transmission.
- Move the cruise control switch to the left, "off" position.

Cruise control will not work if the park brake is set or if the master cylinder brake fluid level is low.

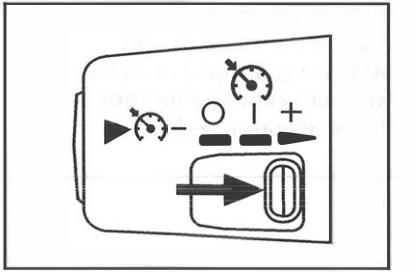
If your vehicle is in cruise control when the traction control system begins to limit wheel spin, the cruise control will automatically disengage.

To Temporarily Shut Off the Cruise Control

Step on the brake pedal or push the clutch pedal if you have a manual transmission.

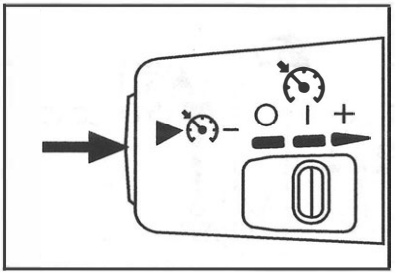
To Go Back to Your Set Speed

Once you're going about 40 km/h (25 mph) or more, you can move the cruise switch briefly to the right, resume/accelerate position. You'll go right back up to your chosen speed and stay there.



When you move the switch to the resume/accelerate position to return to your chosen speed, don't hold the switch there. If you hold it, the vehicle will accelerate and continue to gain speed. It will keep going faster until you release the switch or apply the brake.

The cruise control set speed memory is erased when you turn either the cruise control system or the ignition off.



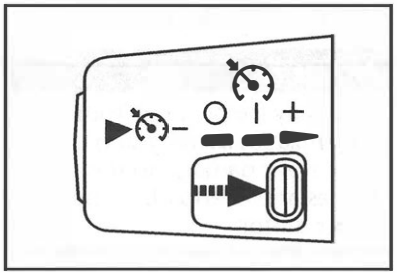
To Go to a Higher Speed

Use the accelerator pedal to get to the higher speed.

Press in the button at the end of the lever.

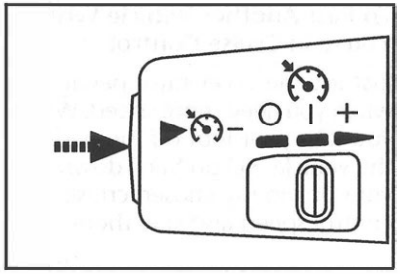
Release the button and the accelerator pedal. You'll now cruise at the higher speed.

Note that cruise control will turn off if the accelerator pedal is held for 60 seconds or longer.



Another Way to Go to a Higher Speed

- Move the switch to the resume/accelerate position. You can hold it there while the vehicle accelerates to the new speed. When the vehicle has reached the chosen speed, release the switch. The vehicle will now maintain the higher speed.
- Tapping the switch will increase your vehicle's speed by 1.6 km/h (1 mph) for each tap.



To Go to a Slower Speed

- Push in the button at the end of the lever and hold it in.

  Your vehicle will slow down. When it gets to the lower speed you want, let go of the button. The vehicle will maintain the lower speed.
- Tapping the button will lower your vehicle's speed by 1.6 km/h (1 mph) for each tap.

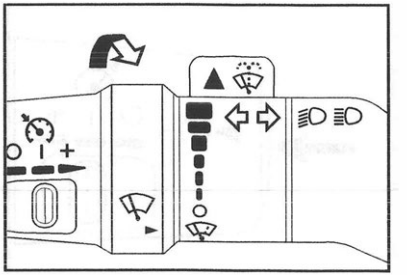
To Pass Another Vehicle When You're in Cruise Control

Just use the accelerator pedal when you need more speed. When you take your foot off the pedal, the vehicle will go back down to your previously chosen cruise control speed and stay there.

Windscreen Wipers

NOTICE

Clear any ice or snow from the wiper blades before using them to prevent damage to the blades and overloading the wiper motor.

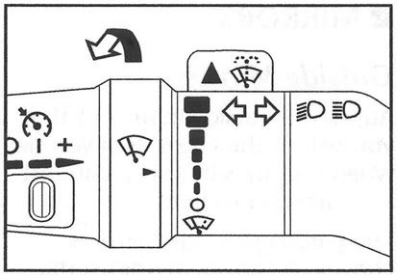


Rotate the band to turn on the wipers.

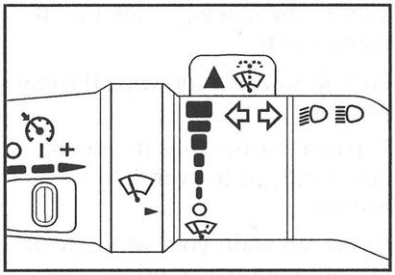
For a single wiping cycle, rotate the band to the "mist" setting.

For more cycles, hold the band in this position.

For steady wiper cycles, rotate the band upward to one of the two highest positions, depending on the wiper speed you want.

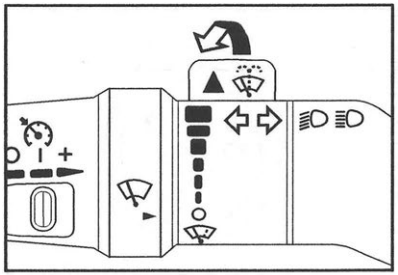


In light rain or snow, you can use the delay feature. Turn the band to one of the delay settings to choose the desired delay time between sweeps. The closer the setting is to the top of the lever, the shorter the delay.



To turn off the wipers, rotate the band to the "off" setting.

The ignition has to be on for this feature to work.

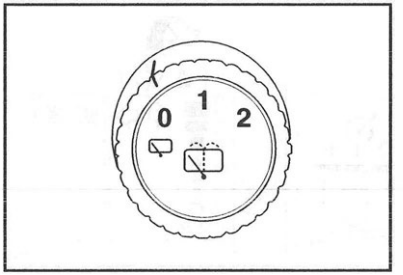


Windscreen Washer

At the top of the multi-function lever there's a paddle with the windscreen washer symbol on it. To spray washer fluid on the windscreen, just push the paddle and release. The wipers will clear the window and then either stop or return to your preset speed.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Don't use the washer fluid in freezing weather until your windscreen is warmed so that ice doesn't form and block your vision.



Rear Wiper/Washer

Your vehicle is fitted with a rear wiper for the rear window.

The control is located on the instrument panel, below the climate control system.

To turn the rear wiper on, turn the control to **1** or **2**.

- For a low-speed wiper cycle, turn the control to **1**.
- For a faster wiper cycle, turn the control to **2**.

To turn the rear wiper off, turn the control to **0**.

Press ⛲ to wash and wipe the rear window.

The rear washer uses the same fluid bottle as the windscreen washer.

If you can wash your windscreen but not your rear window, the fluid level may be low.

■ MIRRORS

Outside Mirrors

Adjust the outside mirrors so that you just see the side of your vehicle when you are sitting in a comfortable driving position.

The passenger's side mirror is convex. A convex mirror's surface is curved so you can see more from the driver's seat.

⚠ *CAUTION*

A convex mirror makes objects appear to be farther away than they really are. Check your inside mirror or glance over your shoulder before changing lanes.

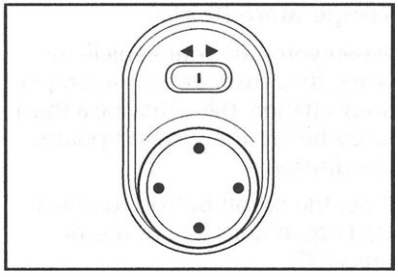
Manual Folding Mirrors

Your vehicle is fitted with folding outside mirrors. You should fold the mirrors inward to prevent damage when going through a car wash or narrow streets.

To fold the mirrors inward, pull the mirror toward the vehicle.

Push the mirrors outward to return to the original position.

Do not operate the vehicle with the mirrors folded.



Power Mirrors

Use the controls on the driver's door to adjust the outside mirrors.

Choose the left or right mirror by pressing the left or right side of the rocker switch.

To adjust the mirror, use the round control.

Push the side of the control that matches the direction you want the mirror to move.

Inside Day/Night Mirror

The mirror pivots so that you can adjust it up and down or side to side.

AUTOMATIC INSIDE DAY/ NIGHT MIRROR WITH COMPASS AND TEMPERATURE DISPLAY

Your vehicle may be fitted with the fully automatic inside rear-view mirror which has an on/off button.

During the day the mirror reflects all the light from behind your vehicle. At night, when the glare is too high, it darkens to reflect only part of the light behind you.

This feature comes on automatically with each ignition cycle.

The indicator light near the on/off button will turn on when auto-dimming is activated.

To turn the automatic mirror feature on or off, press and hold the on/off button for four seconds.

This mirror also has a compass and outside temperature display at the upper right corner of the mirror face.

Do not spray glass cleaner directly onto the mirror. Use a dampened cloth or paper towel to clean the mirror.

Temperature Display

When you start your vehicle, or when the sensor detects a temperature change, there may be a short delay before the system updates the display.

Press the on/off button to select US-English units (°**F**) or metric units (°**C**).

There may be a short delay before the system updates the display.

See your dealer if an abnormal temperature reading is displayed.

Compass Operation

Press the on/off button to turn the compass on or off.

The compass reading will appear in the window at the upper right corner of the mirror face.

As you are driving, **N** (North), **NE** (North East), **E** (East), **SE** (South East), **S** (South), **SW** (South West), **W** (West) or **NW** (North West) should appear on the display to show your vehicle's direction.

If the reading does not appear after about five seconds or if **C** or **CAL** appears on the display while driving, the compass may need calibration.

There may be a strong magnetic field (from various magnetic objects on the vehicle) interfering with the compass.

Remove these objects or ask your dealer for assistance.

See "Compass Calibration" later in this section for more information.

The compass may also need calibration if it displays an incorrect reading.

If an incorrect reading is displayed, first check that the compass is set to the correct variance zone. If it is, the compass needs calibration.

See "Compass Variance" later in this section for more information.

Compass Calibration

The compass is self-calibrating, but if **C** or **CAL** appears, or if the compass is acting erratically, you can manually calibrate it.

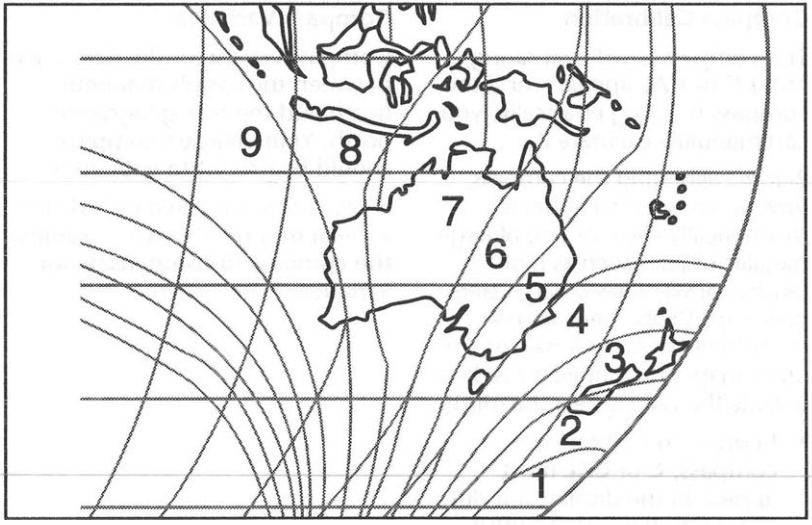
Before calibrating the compass, drive to an open area that is magnetically clean or free of large metallic objects such as high tension power lines or large steel buildings. Verify there are no magnetised roof antennas, or any other magnetised objects inside or outside the vehicle near the mirror.

- In order to calibrate the compass, **C** or **CAL** must appear in the display. If it does not, press the on/off button until **C** or **CAL** does appear (about nine seconds).
- When it is safe to do so without disturbing other drivers, slowly drive your vehicle in a 360° circle at a speed of 8 km/h (5 mph) or less, until the display reads a direction.

Compass Variance

Compass variance is the difference between the earth's magnetic north and the true geographic north. Your vehicle's compass should be pre-set to your zone.

If your vehicle is taken outside this zone, it may be necessary to adjust the compass to compensate for variance.



To adjust for compass variance:

1. Find your current location and zone number on the variance zone map.
2. With the ignition on and the engine off, press and hold the on/off button for several seconds until **ZONE** or a zone number appears in the display. Release the button.
3. Press the button again until the correct zone number appears in the display. The display will show a compass direction within a few seconds.
4. Calibrate the compass.

   See "Compass Calibration" earlier in this section for more information.

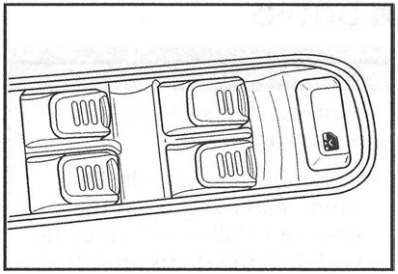
Vanity Mirrors (If fitted)

There may be vanity mirrors located on the sun visors. If you have illuminated vanity mirrors, the lights around the mirror will come on when you lift the cover, and they will go off when you close the cover.

■ WINDOWS

⚠ CAUTION

Leaving children, helpless adults, or pets in a vehicle with the windows closed is dangerous. They could be overcome by extreme heat and could suffer permanent injuries or even death from heat stroke. Never leave a child, a helpless adult, or a pet alone in a vehicle, especially with the windows closed in warm or hot weather.



Power Windows

Power window switches on the driver's door control each of the windows when the ignition is in the **ON** or **ACC** position or when Retained Accessory Power is active.

Each passenger door has a control switch for its own window.

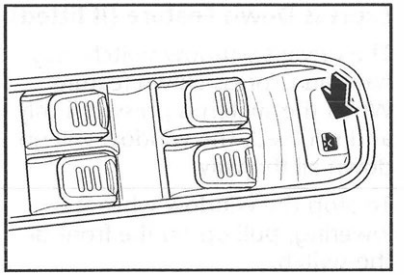
Press the front part of a switch to open a window as desired.

To raise the window, pull up on the front of the switch.

Express Down Feature (If fitted)

The driver's window switch may have an Express Down feature. When the switch is pressed firmly and released, the window will go down all the way.

To stop the window while it is lowering, pull up on the front of the switch.



WINDOW LOCKOUT SWITCH

There is a window lock switch which allows the driver to prevent passengers from operating the windows.

This button is located on the driver's door armrest, near the power window switches.

Press the lock-out button to disable the passengers' window controls. Press it again to turn them back on.

■ DOORS

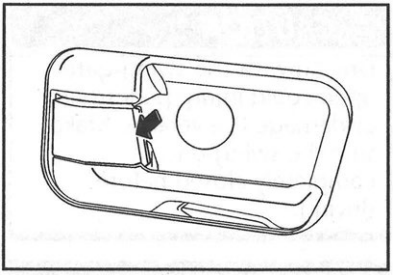
⚠ CAUTION

Unlocked doors can be dangerous.

- Passengers - especially children - can easily open the doors and fall out of a moving vehicle if the doors are left unlocked. When a door is locked, the handle won't open it.
- If the doors are unlocked, your chances of being thrown out of the vehicle in a crash are increased. Wear your seat belts properly and lock the doors whenever you drive.

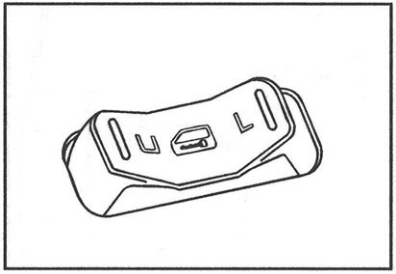
⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

- Young children who get into unlocked vehicles may be unable to get out. A child could be overcome by extreme heat and could suffer permanent injuries or even death from heat stroke. Always lock your vehicle whenever you leave it.
- Locking your doors when you drive can help prevent unwanted outsiders from entering your vehicle when you slow down or stop the vehicle.



From the inside, use the manual door lock to lock and unlock each door individually.

From the outside, use your key or keyless entry transmitter to lock or unlock the doors.



Power Door Locks

The front power door lock controls lock and unlock all the doors.

Press **L** to lock all the doors.

Press **U** to unlock all the doors.

Operating the power door locks may interact with the vehicle's theft deterrent system (if fitted).

See "Theft Deterrent System" in Section 3 for more information.

Anti-lockout Feature

This feature helps protect you from locking your keys in the vehicle.

If the power door lock switch is pressed while a door is open and the key is in the ignition, all the doors will lock and the driver's door will unlock.

A chime will sound to remind you to remove the key from the ignition.

Programmable Automatic Door Locks (If fitted)

This feature allows you to customise your automatic door locks to suit your needs.

See "Driver Information Centre" earlier in this section for information.

Rear Door Security Lock (If fitted)

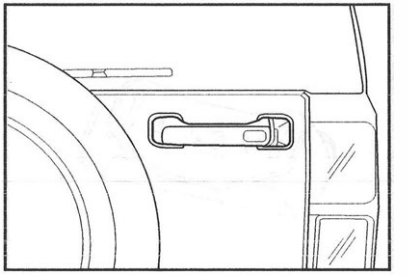
The rear doors may be fitted with locks that help prevent passengers, especially children, from opening the rear doors from inside.

The locks are located on the edge of each rear door.

When the security lock is engaged, you can unlock the door from the inside. But the door can only be opened from the outside.

Security Lock Activation

Insert a key into the slot next to the rear door security lock label. Turn it to engage or disengage the lock.



■ REAR CARGO AREA

Swing-Gate

Use the power door lock switch or the keyless entry transmitter to lock or unlock the swing-gate.

Pull the handle to open the swing-gate slightly. The swing-gate automatically opens the rest of the way.

⚠ CAUTION

Driving with the swing-gate open could injure pedestrians or damage the vehicle. Make sure the swing-gate is completely closed before driving.

⚠ CAUTION

It can be very dangerous to drive with the swing-gate open. Carbon monoxide (CO) gas can come into your vehicle. You cannot see or smell CO. It can cause unconsciousness and even death.

Rear Area Storage

Your vehicle may be fitted with a storage compartment located on the right side of the rear cargo area.

To open the storage compartment, pull the two tabs out and open the lid.

Convenience Net (If fitted)

This net, which may be installed in the rear area, is designed to prevent small things, such as grocery bags, from falling over during sharp turns or quick stops and starts.

Do not carry heavy objects in the convenience nets.

Cargo Cover (If fitted)

NOTICE

Do not put items on top of the cargo cover. The weight of the items could cause the attachment clips to break.

The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

To install the cargo cover:

1. Remove the cargo cover from its storage bag.
2. Attach the loops to the posts in each corner of the rear of the vehicle.

When not in use, store the cover in its bag.

Jack and Spare Tyre Removal

The jack is located in the rear area of your vehicle. See Section 5 for information on spare tyre removal and changing a flat tyre.

■ OVERHEAD AREA AND ROOF

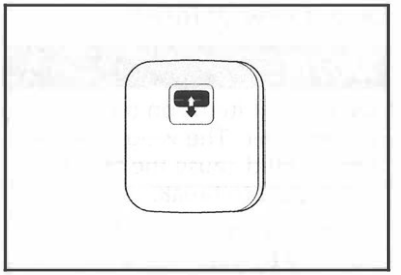
Sun Visors

To block out glare, pull the sun visor down or to the side.

Pull out the extender for extra coverage.

Vanity Mirrors (If fitted)

There may be vanity mirrors located on the sun visors. If you have illuminated vanity mirrors, the lights around the mirror will come on when you lift the cover, and they will go off when you close the cover.



Sun Roof (If fitted)

Your ignition must be in the on position to operate the sun roof.

The switch is located in the front head-liner.

Press the rear of the switch to open the sun roof.

The sun shade opens automatically when the sun roof is opened.

If you want to stop the roof in a partially open position, a slight touch of the switch in either direction will stop it.

An air deflector will raise when the sun roof is fully opened.

To close the sun roof, press the front of the switch.

The sun shade will remain open until you close it manually.

NOTICE

Make sure not to leave the sun roof open for long periods of time. Debris may collect in the tracks.

Vent Position

Press and hold the front of the switch to open the sun roof to the vent position.

If you want to stop the roof in a partially open position, release the switch.

Sun Shade

The sun shade opens automatically when the sun roof is opened.

The sun shade will remain open until you close it manually.

Slide the sun shade open or closed using the handle.

The sun shade will not close past the current position of the sun roof.

Anti-Pinch Feature

If a head, hand or another object is in the way of the sun roof as it is closing, the glass panel will stop and open to the fully open or vent position. Once the obstruction is removed, the glass panel can be closed.

Cargo Tie-Downs (If fitted)

There are four cargo tie-downs located in tracks on the roof of the vehicle.

You can slide the cargo tie-downs anywhere along the tracks.

To loosen, turn the tie-down anti-clockwise until it moves freely in the track.

To tighten, turn the tie-down clockwise.

Luggage Carrier (If fitted)

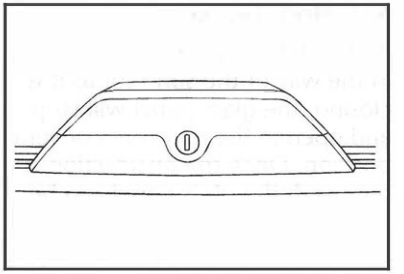
The luggage carrier has side rails, moveable cross-rails and tie-downs (if fitted) to secure cargo.

NOTICE

- Loading cargo that weighs more than 113 kg on the luggage carrier may damage the vehicle.
- When large things are loaded on the carrier, do not let them hang over the rear or sides of the vehicle.
- Do not load cargo directly onto the roof of your vehicle.
- Place cargo on top of the cross-rails and fasten it securely to the cross-rail support cargo tie-down loops.

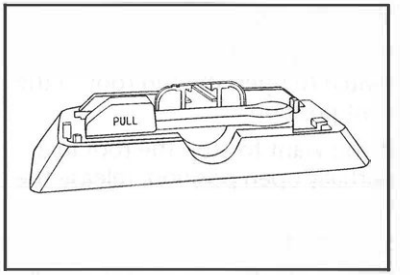
Do not overload the vehicle.

See "Vehicle Loading" in Section 3.

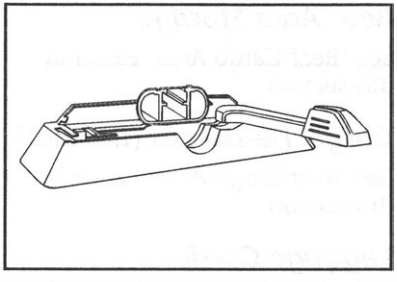


To move the cross-rails, do the following:

1. Turn the key (included with this system) anti-clockwise to unlock the cross-rail end cap.



2. Remove both end caps.



3. Pull the lever at each end of the cross-rail from left to right to loosen the cross-rail.
4. Do not load cargo directly onto the roof of your vehicle.

   Place cargo on top of the cross-rails and fasten it securely to the cargo tie-downs (if fitted).
5. Move the cross-rail to the desired position.
6. Push the lever at each end of the cross-rail from right to left to lock the cross-rail in place.
7. Re-install and lock the cross-rail end cap.

If your vehicle has a sun roof, there is a cross-rail stop-tab to prevent the cross-rails from being moved past the opening of the sun roof.

To prevent damage or loss of cargo while driving, check periodically to make sure that the cross-rails are tight and the cargo is still securely fastened.

■ STORAGE

Your vehicle has many storage compartments.

Front Console Storage Compartment

To open the storage area, pull up on the latch under the front edge of the armrest and then lift the lid.

Glove Box

The glove box can be used to store small items.

To open the glove box, pull upward on the bottom of the handle on the glove box door.

Cup Holders

Your vehicle may have two cup holders in front of the front seat storage armrest.

You may have a cup holder in the centre of the rear bench seat. Pull down on the lid to open the cup holder.

Convenience Nets

Your vehicle is fitted with storage nets located on the back of the front seats. To remove these nets, pull out on each of the four clips located on the net.

The convenience net in the rear area is designed to hold smaller items.

Do not carry heavy objects in the convenience nets.

See "Rear Cargo Area" earlier in this section.

Rear Area Storage

See "Rear Cargo Area" earlier in this section.

Cargo Tie-Downs (If fitted)

See "Rear Cargo Area" earlier in this section.

Luggage Carrier

See "Overhead Area and Roof" earlier in this section.

■ ASHTRAY AND LIGHTER (IF FITTED)

The ashtray is removable and fits in the front cup holder.

To remove the ashtray, pull it out from the console.

NOTICE

Do not put paper or flammable items in an ashtray. They may catch fire from a cigarette.

To use the cigarette lighter, push it in and wait for it to pop out.

NOTICE

Do not hold the cigarette lighter in with your hand while it is heating. If you do, it could damage the heater element and the mechanism which allows the lighter to pop out.

It can also blow the fuse.

■ RETAINED ACCESSORY POWER

Your vehicle has retained accessory power, which allows you to operate the following electrical accessories for up to 20 minutes after you turn the ignition off, unless a door is opened:

- radio
- windscreen wipers
- power windows

■ BATTERY RUN-DOWN PROTECTION

This feature is designed to protect your vehicle's battery. If the Dome Lights are left on after the ignition is turned off, then this system will shut the lights off after 20 minutes.

■ ELECTRIC POWER MANAGEMENT

This system monitors the temperature and charge status of the vehicle's battery and automatically adjusts the voltage to enhance performance and extend battery life.

If the system senses a problem, a message will appear on the Driver Information Centre display.

The Charging System Light may also appear on the instrument cluster.

See the following, earlier in this section, for more information:

- Charging System Light
- Driver Information Centre Messages

Section 2 - Seats and Restraints

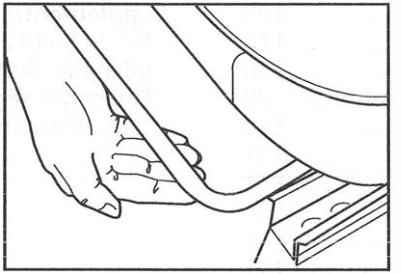
Seat Controls 128
Manual Seat Controls (If fitted) 128
Power Seat Controls (If fitted) 128
Front Seatback Manual Reclining Control 129
Heated Seats (If fitted) 130
Head Restraints 131
Rear Seats 131
Safety Belts 134
Lap/Shoulder Belt 136
Replacing Safety Belts 141
Safety Belt Use During Pregnancy 142
Safety Belt Reminder Light 143
Passenger Safety Belt Reminder Light 143
Supplemental Restraints 144
Safety Belt Pre-tensioners 144
Inflatable Restraint System 144
Passenger Sensing System 150
Child Restraints 156

■ SEAT CONTROLS

Manual Seat Controls (If fitted)

⚠ CAUTION

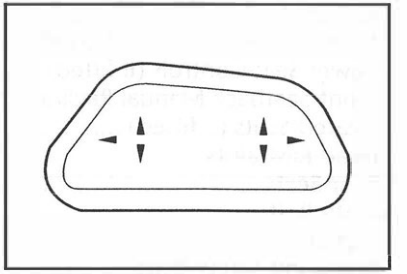
Do not adjust the driver's seat when the vehicle is moving. The seat could jerk and cause a loss of control.



Lift the bar under the front seat to slide the seat backward and forward.

Slide the seat to where you want it.

Release the bar and make sure the seat is locked into place.



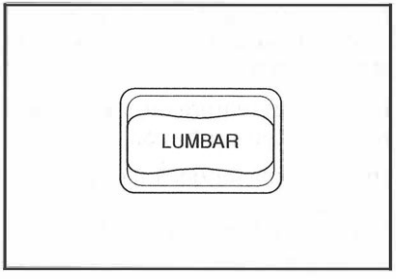
Power Seat Controls (If fitted)

The power seat controls are located on the outboard sides of the front seats.

The front part of the switch makes the front of the seat go up and down.

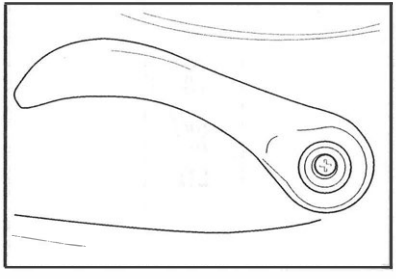
The rear part of the switch makes the rear of the seat go up or down.

Move the switch forward or back to move the seat forward or rearward.



Power Lumbar Control (If fitted)

If your vehicle is fitted with the electric lumbar support control, the switch is located on the side of the seat. Push the front of the switch to increase lumbar support or the rear of the switch to decrease it.



Front Seatback Manual Reclining Control

⚠ *CAUTION*

Do not adjust the driver's seat when the vehicle is moving. The seat could jerk and cause a loss of control.

⚠ *CAUTION*

If the seatback isn't locked, it could move forward in a sudden stop or crash. That could cause injury to the person sitting there. Always push and pull on the seatback to be sure it is locked.

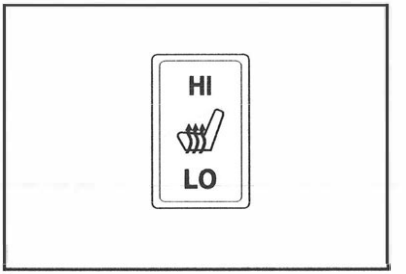
Lift the lever located on the outboard side of the seat cushion and tilt the seatback forward or backward, as desired. Release the lever to lock the seatback in place.

To return the seatback to its upright position, lift the lever without pushing on the seatback.

Make sure that the seatback, when returned to its original position, is securely locked in place.

⚠ CAUTION

Sitting in a reclined position when your vehicle is in motion can be dangerous. Even if you buckle up, your seatbelts can't do their job when the seatback is excessively reclined.



Heated Seats (If fitted)

Use this feature to heat the seat-back and seat cushion.

The engine must be running in order for the heated seat feature to work.

The control is located on the side of each front seat.

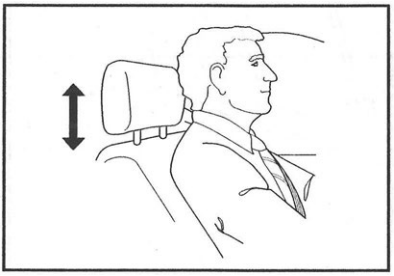
To turn on a heated seat to the lowest heat setting, press the bottom of the switch.

To turn on a heated seat to the highest heat setting, press the top of the switch.

To turn this feature off, move the switch to the centre, off position.

The front passenger's safety belt must be fastened in order for the heated seat feature to work on the passenger's seat.

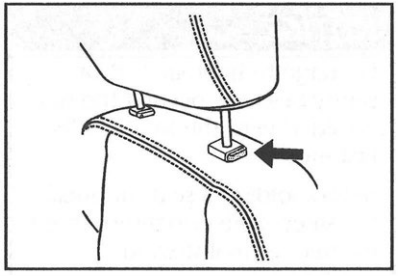
The last heated seat setting will be recalled at each ignition cycle.



Head Restraints

The top of the restraint should be closest to the top of your head.

Pull up on the restraint to raise it.

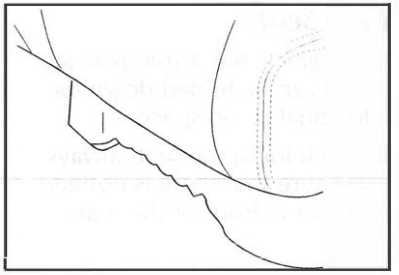


To lower a head restraint, push the button under the restraint and slide the restraint down.

Rear Seats

Your vehicle has a split rear seat which can be folded down for additional cargo space.

Before folding the seat, always make sure that there is nothing under or in front of the seat.



Folding the Seat

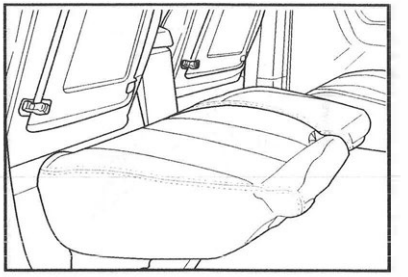
1. Place your hand under the front of the seat cushion and lift the cushion up while moving it forward.

   Instructions are on a label below the seat cushion.

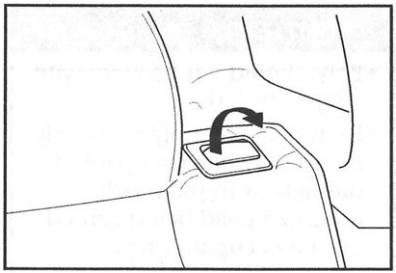
NOTICE

Damage to the rear seat or safety belts can occur if the seat is folded with the safety belts fastened.

Before folding a seat, unbuckle the safety belts and return them to their normal stowed positions.



2. Pull the cushion forward until it rests in the foot-well.



3. Lift the latch on top of the seatback.
4. Pull the seatback forward and fold it down until it is flat.

   You may need to move the front seat forward or raise the front seatback to the upright position in order for the seatback to fold down flat.

Unfolding the Seat

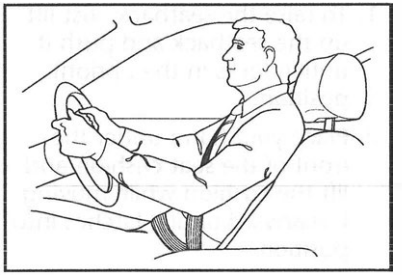
⚠ CAUTION

A seat that is not locked in place properly could move during a sudden stop or collision. People in the vehicle could be injured. Make sure the seat is locked in place.

⚠ CAUTION

A safety belt that is twisted or improperly attached or routed won't provide the protection needed in a crash. After installing a seat, always make sure that the safety belts are not twisted and that they are properly attached and routed.

1. To raise the seatback, just lift up the seatback and push it until it locks in the upright position.
2. Place your hand under the front of the seat cushion and lift the cushion while moving it rearward until it latches into position.
3. Make sure that the seatback and seat cushion, when returned to their original positions, are securely locked in place.



■ SAFETY BELTS

⚠ CAUTION

- WARNING: Seatbelts are designed to bear upon the bony structure of the body, and should be worn low across the front of the pelvis or the pelvis, chest and shoulders, as applicable; wearing the lap section of the belt across the abdominal area must be avoided.

⚠ CAUTION (Continued)

- Seatbelts should be adjusted as firmly as possible, consistent with comfort, to provide the protection for which they have been designed. A slack belt will greatly reduce the protection afforded to the wearer.
- Care should be taken to avoid contamination of the webbing with polishes, oils and chemicals, and particularly battery acid. Cleaning may safely be carried out using mild soap and water. The belt should be replaced if webbing becomes frayed, contaminated or damaged.
- It is essential to replace the entire assembly after it has been worn in a severe impact even if damage to the assembly is not obvious.

⚠ CAUTION (Continued)

- Belts should not be worn with straps twisted.
- Each belt assembly must only be used by one occupant; it is dangerous to put a belt around a child being carried on the occupant's lap.
- No modifications or additions should be made by the user which will either prevent the seat belt adjusting devices from operating to remove slack, or prevent the seat belt assembly from being adjusted to remove slack.

⚠ CAUTION

The driver and all passengers must be properly restrained at all times with the safety belts provided in the vehicle. Failure to do so could increase the chance of injury and/or the severity of injury in accidents.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not let anyone ride where they cannot wear a safety belt properly. If you are in a crash and you are not wearing a safety belt, you can be seriously injured or killed. In the same crash, you might not be injured if you are buckled up. Always fasten your safety belt, and check that your passengers' belts are fastened properly, too.

NOTICE

Before you close the door, make sure the safety belt is out of the way. Otherwise, the belt and/or the vehicle body could be damaged.

⚠ CAUTION

It is extremely dangerous to ride in a cargo area, inside or outside of a vehicle. In a collision, people riding in these areas are more likely to be seriously injured or killed. Be sure everyone in your vehicle is in a seat and using a safety belt properly.

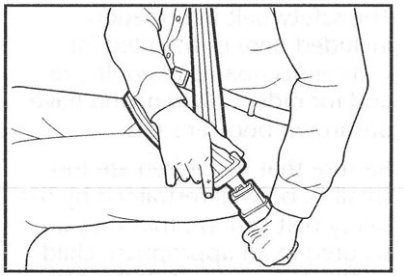
The safety belt information included here is intended for vehicle occupants of adult size and for older children who have outgrown booster seats.

Be sure that if children are too small to be well restrained by the safety belt system, that they are secured in an appropriate child restraint. See "Child Restraints" later in this section.

⚠ CAUTION

Each belt assembly must only be used by one occupant; it is dangerous to put a belt around a child being carried on the occupant's lap.

A safety belt must be used by only one person at a time. Do not allow two children to share the same belt.



Lap/Shoulder Belt

The lap/shoulder belt should be worn properly, as described below.

To fasten the belt:

1. Adjust the seat and sit up straight.
2. Pick up the latch plate.
3. Pull the belt across you. Do not let it get twisted.

   The lap/shoulder belt may lock if you pull it out very quickly. To unlock it, let the belt go back slightly then pull it across you more slowly.
4. Push the latch plate into the buckle until it clicks. Make sure the release button on the buckle faces upward or outward.

⚠ *CAUTION*

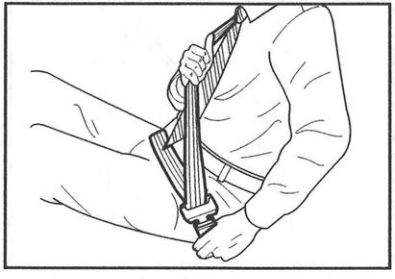
You could be seriously injured if your belt is buckled in the wrong place. Always buckle your belt into the buckle nearest you.

5. Pull up on the latch plate to make sure it is secure.
6. Adjust the shoulder belt away from your face and neck.

   Maladjustment of the safety belt height could reduce the effectiveness of the safety belt in a crash.

   See the following, later in this section, for more information:

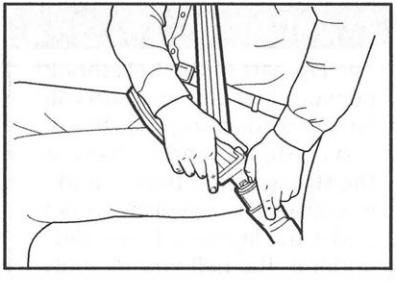
   - Shoulder Belt Height Adjuster
   - Shoulder Belt Comfort Guides



7. Pull on the shoulder section to adjust the lap fit.

   For smaller occupants, you may need to pull the stitching on the lap belt through the latch plate to fully tighten the belt.

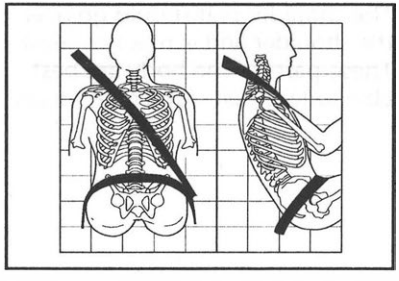
The safety belt locks if there is a sudden stop or crash.



To unlatch the belt:

- Push the button on the buckle.

When you pull the shoulder portion of some rear passenger lap/shoulder belts all the way out, the child restraint locking feature is engaged. The belt can no longer be pulled out until it is fully retracted.



The lap/shoulder belt should be worn as shown above.

⚠ CAUTION

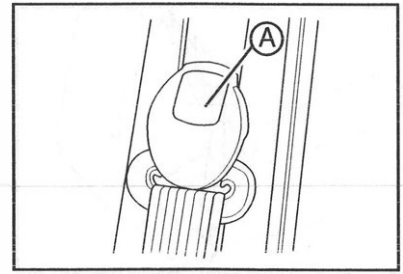
Belts should not be worn with straps twisted.

Wear your belt fitted closely against the body. Do not wear your shoulder belt under your arm. Make sure the belt is not twisted across your body.

The shoulder belt should go over the shoulder and across the chest. These parts of the body are best able to take belt restraining forces.

⚠ CAUTION

The lap part of the belt should be worn low and snug on the hips, just touching the thighs. In a crash, this applies force to the strong pelvic bones, and you would be less likely to slide under the lap belt. If you slid under it, the belt would apply force to your abdomen. This could cause serious or even fatal injuries.



Shoulder Belt Height Adjuster

Your vehicle may be fitted with shoulder belt height adjusters.

This adjusts the height of the front shoulder belt. You should adjust it so the belt is centred on your shoulder and away from your face and neck.

To move the height adjuster down, press the release button Ⓐ and slide it down to the proper height.

To move the height adjuster up, just push up on the shoulder belt guide.

Maladjustment of the safety belt height could reduce the effectiveness of the safety belt in a crash.

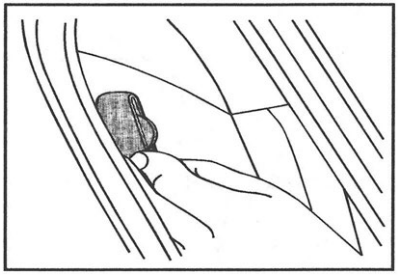
After setting the adjuster at the proper height, pull it slightly down to make sure it is locked in place.

Shoulder Belt Comfort Guides

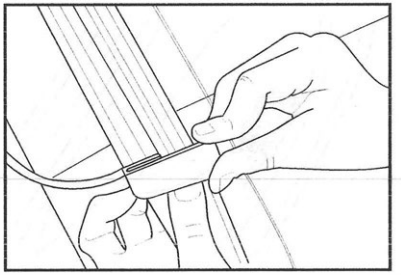
Your vehicle is fitted with rear shoulder belt guides which provide comfort and support for small adults and children. These guides work by pulling the regular belt away from the neck and head.

There is one guide for each of the rear outside passenger positions.

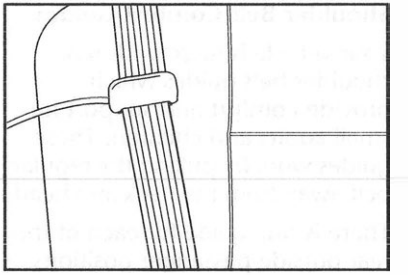
To install the comfort guide:



1. Pull the elastic cord out from between the seat and the inside body of the vehicle and remove the guide from the clip.
2. Route the guide and elastic cord under and past the safety belt.



3. Place the guide over the belt, inserting the belt edges into the slots of the guide.



4. Be sure the belt is not twisted and that the elastic cord is under the belt and the guide is on top.

⚠ CAUTION

Make sure the shoulder portion of the belt is midway over the shoulder and across the chest.

Wearing a safety belt improperly could cause serious injury.

To remove the comfort guide:

1. Squeeze the belt edges together and remove the belt from the comfort guide.
2. Pull the comfort guide upward to expose the storage clip.
3. Slide the comfort guide back onto its storage clip.
4. Tuck the storage clip between the seatback and the interior body.

   Be sure to leave the loop of the elastic cord exposed.

Replacing Safety Belts

⚠ CAUTION

Care should be taken to avoid contamination of the webbing with polishes, oils and chemicals, and particularly battery acid. Cleaning may safely be carried out using mild soap and water. The belt should be replaced if webbing becomes frayed, contaminated or damaged.

It is essential to replace the entire assembly after it has been worn in a severe impact even if damage to the assembly is not obvious.

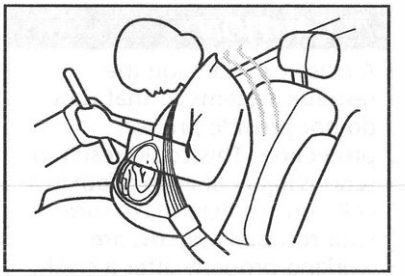
⚠ CAUTION

A crash can damage the restraint systems so that they do not provide proper protection. This could result in serious injury or even death in a collision. To help make sure your restraint systems are working properly after a crash, have them inspected and replaced, as necessary, as soon as possible.

If you have been in a collision where the belts may have been stretched, or if the safety belt is cut or damaged, the belt needs to be replaced. Repairs may be necessary even if the safety belt was not used at the time of the collision. Have the restraint system inspected after a collision.

If you are in a collision serious enough to deploy the air bags, any belt worn during the collision must be replaced.

Your vehicle is fitted with safety belt pre-tensioners. Pre-tensioners work only once. If the pre-tensioners were activated in a collision, they will need to be replaced. If the air bag light stays on or comes on while you are driving, have the safety belt pre-tensioners checked. See "Safety Belt Pre-tensioners" under "Supplemental Restraints" later in this section for more information about this feature.



Safety Belt Use During Pregnancy

Safety belts work for everyone, including pregnant women. Like all occupants, they are more likely to be seriously injured if they do not wear safety belts.

A pregnant woman should wear a lap/shoulder belt, and the lap portion should be worn as low as possible throughout the pregnancy.

The best way to protect the foetus is to protect the mother. When a safety belt is worn properly, it is more likely that the foetus will not be hurt in a crash. For pregnant women, as for anyone, the key to making safety belts effective is wearing them properly.

Safety Belt Reminder Light

When the ignition key is turned to **ON** or **START**, a chime will come on for several seconds to remind you to fasten your safety belts. The safety belt light will also come on and stay on for a few seconds, and then it will flash for several seconds more. If the driver's belt is buckled, neither the chime nor the light will come on.

The chime and light will repeat if the driver remains unbuckled and the vehicle is in motion.

Passenger Safety Belt Reminder Light

If the passenger air bag is enabled, several seconds after the ignition key is turned to **ON** or **START**, a chime will come on for several seconds to remind the front passenger to fasten their safety belt. The passenger safety belt light will also come on and stay on for a few seconds, and then it will flash for several seconds more. If the passenger's belt is buckled, neither the chime nor the light will come on.

The chime and light will repeat if the passenger remains unbuckled and the vehicle is in motion.

■ SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRAINTS

⚠ CAUTION

A crash can damage the restraint systems in your vehicle. A damaged restraint system may not properly protect the person using it, resulting in serious injury or even death in a crash.

Have the restraint systems inspected after a collision.

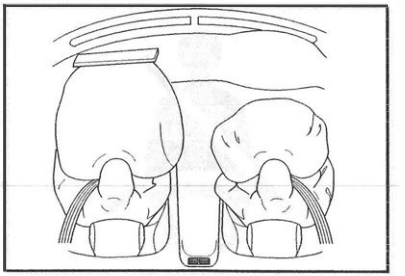
Make any necessary replacements as soon as possible.

Safety Belt Pre-tensioners

Your vehicle is fitted with safety belt pre-tensioners. Pre-tensioners help the safety belts reduce a person's movement in the event of a moderate to severe frontal, side or roll-over collision.

The pre-tensioners are located on the retractor portion of the driver and front passenger safety belt assemblies.

Pre-tensioners work only once. If the pre-tensioners are activated in a collision, they will need to be replaced.



Inflatable Restraint System

Your vehicle is fitted with two air bags that may inflate from the centre of the steering wheel and from the passenger side of the instrument panel during a frontal collision.

These are dual-stage frontal air bags which adjust the amount of restraint according to crash severity. For moderate frontal impacts, the air bags inflate at a level less than full deployment. For more severe frontal impacts, full deployment occurs.

Your vehicle is also fitted with two roof-mounted side impact air bags that may inflate during a side or roll-over collision to protect the driver, the front passenger and the two passengers directly behind them.

When an air bag inflates, the doors may automatically unlock. The interior lights and the hazard warning flashers may also turn on.

You can lock the doors, turn the interior lights off and turn the hazard warning flashers off by using the controls for those features.

⚠ CAUTION

Both the safety belt restraint system and the air bag restraint system are designed to best protect adults.

Anyone who is up against, or very close to, an inflating air bag could be seriously injured or killed.

Everyone in your vehicle who has outgrown child restraints should wear a safety belt properly, whether or not there is an air bag for that person.

⚠ CAUTION

Be sure that if children are too small to be well restrained by the safety belt system, that they are secured in an appropriate child restraint. See "Child Restraints" later in this section.

⚠ CAUTION

Accident statistics show that children are safer if they are restrained in the rear seat.

Remember that it is safest for children to be seated in the rear seats.

⚠ CAUTION

A child in a rear-facing child restraint in the front passenger seating position could be seriously injured or killed if the passenger's air bag inflates. This is because the back of the restraint would be very close to the inflating air bag.

Do not use a rear-facing restraint in the front passenger's seat unless the air bag has been turned off.

⚠ CAUTION

Although your vehicle is fitted with a passenger air bag deactivation feature which is designed to turn off the passenger's air bag under certain conditions, no system is fail-safe. No one can guarantee that an air bag will not deploy under some unusual circumstance, even though the system is deactivated.

It is therefore recommended that child restraints be secured in a rear seat position.

In fact, because the risk to a rear-facing child is so great if the air bag deploys, there is a label on your vehicle's sun visor that cautions you never to put a rear-facing child seat in the front.

⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

If, however, you secure a forward-facing child restraint in the front passenger seat, be sure to move the front passenger seat as far back as it will go.

⚠ CAUTION

Air bags are designed to be used with the safety belts. Even with an air bag, if you are in a crash and not wearing a safety belt, your injuries could be much worse.

Also, for some unrestrained occupants, frontal air bags may provide less protection in frontal crashes than more forceful air bags have provided in the past.

⚠ CAUTION

If you are too close to an inflating air bag, it could seriously injure you. Safety belts help keep you in position in case an air bag inflates in a collision. The driver should sit as far back as possible while still able to maintain control of the vehicle.

Frontal air bags are not designed to inflate at all in roll-overs, rear collisions, or in many side crashes.

Roof-mounted roll-over air bags are designed to provide both side impact protection and roll-over protection. They are not designed to inflate in a rear collision.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not attach anything to the area from where the air bag inflates.

If something is between an occupant and an air bag, the air bag might not inflate properly or it might force the object into the occupant, causing severe injury or even death.

The path of an inflating air bag must be kept clear of any objects at all times.

⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

Do not secure anything to the roof of your vehicle by routing rope or tie-downs through any door or window opening. This will block the inflation path of a roof-mounted side impact air bag.

The path of an inflating air bag must be kept clear of any objects at all times.

Vehicle occupants should not lean or sleep against the doors.

⚠ CAUTION

When an air bag inflates, there may be dust in the air. This dust could cause breathing problems for people with a history of asthma or other breathing trouble. To avoid this, everyone in the vehicle should get out as soon as it is safe to do so. If you are unable to get out of the vehicle, then open a window or door.

If you experience breathing problems following air bag deployment, you should seek medical attention.

In many severe crashes, windscreens are broken by vehicle deformation. Additional windscreen breakage may also occur from the inflation of the front passenger air bag.

The air bag only inflates once. It must be replaced after a collision. Let only qualified technicians work on the air bag system.

NOTICE

Do not damage the air bag covers.

If an air bag cover is damaged, you may have to replace the air bag module or both the module and instrument panel.

If a roof-mounted side air bag cover is damaged, you may have to replace the air bag module or both the module and the ceiling covering.

⚠ CAUTION

For up to ten seconds after the ignition is turned off and the battery is disconnected, an air bag can still inflate during improper service.

If you are too close to an inflating air bag, it could seriously injure you.

Avoid yellow connectors.

Be sure that you or the person performing work is qualified and follows proper procedures.

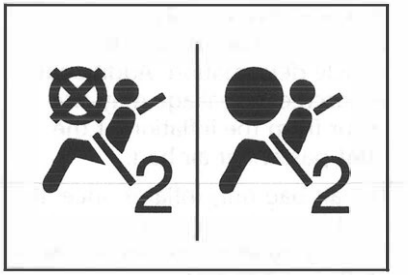
Air Bag Light

The air bag light on your instrument cluster flashes when you turn on the ignition to indicate that the restraint is in good working order.

See Section 1 for more information.

⚠ CAUTION

Have your vehicle serviced right away if the air bag light doesn't come on, or stays on, or comes on when you are driving.



Passenger Sensing System

Your vehicle is fitted with the Passenger Sensing System.

When you turn the ignition key to **ON** or **START**, the system will perform a self-check.

The air bag "on" and "off" indicators will appear briefly in the passenger air bag on/off indicator (located on the instrument panel).

When the system self-check is complete, one of the indicators will stay on to indicate whether the front passenger's frontal air bag is on or off.

Sensors in the front passenger seat and safety belt detect the presence of an occupant to determine if the passenger's frontal air bag should be on or off.

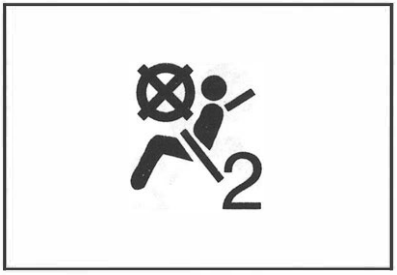
The passenger sensing system will turn off the passenger frontal air bag under the following conditions:

- The front passenger seat has no weight placed on it for a period of time.
- The system detects a child in a rear-facing infant seat.
- The system detects a child in a forward-facing child restraint.
- The system detects a child in a booster seat.
- The front passenger seat is occupied by a smaller person, such as a child who has outgrown child restraints or a very small adult.

It is important to note that for some children who have outgrown child restraints and for very small adults, the system may or may not turn off the air bag, depending upon the person's seating posture and body build.

Everyone in your vehicle who has outgrown child restraints should wear a safety belt properly, whether or not there is an air bag for that person.

The passenger air bag is also turned off if there is a critical problem with the frontal air bag system or with the passenger sensing system.



The "off" indicator will stay on if the front passenger's air bag is deactivated.

When the system senses that a person of adult size is sitting in the front passenger seat, the front passenger's frontal air bag will be reactivated and the "on" indicator will appear in the passenger air bag on/off indicator.

See the following, later in this section, for more information:

- System Operation with a Child Restraint
- System Operation with Adult Passengers

After-market equipment, such as seat covers, can affect the performance of the passenger sensing system. Avoid using after-market equipment if your vehicle is fitted with this system.

⚠ CAUTION

Keep the area under the passenger seat or between the passenger seat cushion and seatback clear of objects to allow for the proper operation of the passenger sensing system.

⚠ CAUTION

If the air bag light stays on or comes on while you are driving, there may be a problem with this system.

See "Air Bag Light" in Section 1 for more information.

System Operation with a Child Restraint

⚠ CAUTION

Accident statistics show that children are safer if they are restrained in the rear seat.

Remember that it is safest for children to be seated in the rear seats.

⚠ CAUTION

Extreme Hazard! Do not use a rearward facing child restraint on a seat protected by an air bag in front of it!

The child could be seriously injured if the air bag inflates, as the child's head would be very close to the inflating air bag.

⚠ CAUTION

A child in a rear-facing child restraint in the front passenger seating position could be seriously injured or killed if the passenger's air bag inflates. This is because the back of the restraint would be very close to the inflating air bag.

Do not use a rear-facing restraint in the front passenger's seat.

⚠ CAUTION

Although your vehicle is fitted with a passenger air bag deactivation feature which is designed to turn off the passenger's air bag under certain conditions, no system is fail-safe. No one can guarantee that an air bag will not deploy under some unusual circumstance, even though the system is deactivated.

It is therefore recommended that child restraints be secured in a rear seat position.

In fact, because the risk to a rear-facing child is so great if the air bag deploys, there is a label on your vehicle's sun visor that cautions you never to put a rear-facing child seat in the front.

⚠ CAUTION

If, however, you secure a forward-facing child restraint in the front passenger seat, be sure to move the front passenger seat as far back as it will go.

If a child restraint has been installed and the Passenger Sensing System has not deactivated the air bag, turn the vehicle off. Remove and then re-install the child restraint.

If, after you restart the vehicle, the "on" indicator still appears, check that the vehicle's seatback is not pressing the child restraint into the seat cushion. If it is, slightly recline the vehicle's seatback and adjust the seat cushion if possible.

Also make sure that the child restraint is not trapped under the vehicle's head restraint. If this happens, adjust the head restraint.

⚠ CAUTION

If the "on" indicator still appears, secure the restraint in a rear seat position and have your vehicle serviced as soon as possible.

See "Child Restraints" later in this section.

System Operation with Adult Passengers

When the system senses that a person of adult size is sitting in the front passenger seat, the front passenger's frontal air bag will be reactivated and the "on" indicator will appear in the passenger air bag on/off indicator.

If a person of adult size is sitting in the front passenger seat and the passenger air bag remains deactivated, it may be because the person is not sitting properly in the seat.

If the passenger sensing system does not recognise that a person of adult size is sitting in the seat, turn the vehicle off.

Move the seatback to the upright position.

Make sure the passenger sits in an upright position, centred on the seat cushion with his/her legs comfortably extended.

Restart the vehicle. This should allow the system to detect the person and enable the passenger's air bag.

It may take about two minutes for the system to detect the passenger and enable the air bag.

⚠ *CAUTION*

If the air bag light stays on or comes on while you are driving, there may be a problem with this system.

The adult-sized passenger may not have the protection of the air bag system. Have the vehicle serviced right away.

See "Air Bag Light" in Section 1 for more information.

PASSENGER AIR BAG ON/OFF INDICATOR

When you turn the ignition key to **ON** or **START**, the system will perform a self-check.

The air bag "on" and "off" indicators will appear briefly in the passenger air bag on/off indicator (located on the instrument panel).

When the system self-check is complete, one of the indicators will stay on to indicate whether the front passenger's frontal air bag is on or off.

If the two indicators never appear when the ignition is first turned to **ON** or **START**, or if after several seconds both indicators remain lit, there may be a problem with the system. See your dealer for service.

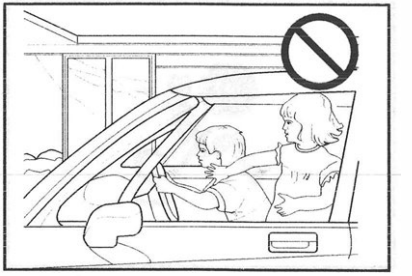
⚠ CAUTION

If the passenger air bag "off" indicator is on and the Air Bag Light turns on, there is a problem with the air bag system.

The adult-sized passenger may not have the protection of the air bag system. Have the vehicle serviced right away.

See "System Operation with a Child Restraint" earlier in this section for more information.

Also, see "Passenger Safety Belt Reminder Light", earlier in this section.



Child Restraints

⚠ CAUTION

Do not leave children unattended in the vehicle.

Children left unattended could play with the safety belts. The belt could become wrapped around the child's neck and continue to tighten. The child could be injured or killed.

Never allow children to play with the safety belts.

⚠ CAUTION

After installing a child restraint in the rear seat, pull the shoulder belt all the way out of the retractor to set the lock.

Secure any unused safety belts behind the child restraint so children cannot reach them.

⚠ CAUTION

Children who are small enough should always be restrained in infant or child restraints. Never hold a baby in your arms while riding in a vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION

Each belt assembly must only be used by one occupant; it is dangerous to put a belt around a child being carried on the occupant's lap.

⚠ CAUTION

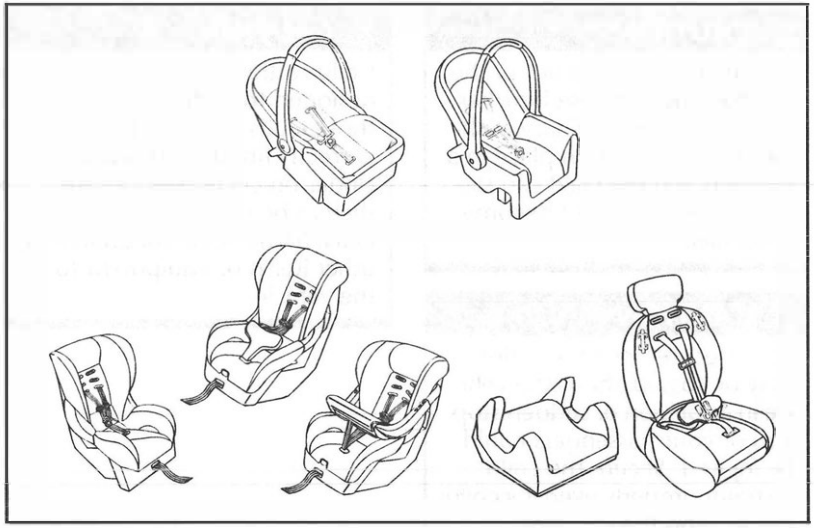
If a child cannot see out of the window, do not raise him/her by means of an ordinary cushion. It will not stay in place in a collision and the child can slip out of the straps and become entangled.

⚠ CAUTION

An unsecured child restraint may be tossed about the vehicle in a collision or sudden stop. You or your passengers could be injured. Secure the child restraint properly even if a child is not using the restraint.

⚠ CAUTION

Child restraint anchorages are designed to withstand only those loads imposed by correctly fitted child restraints. Under no circumstances are they to be used for adult safety belts, harnesses or for attaching other items or equipment to the vehicle.



There are four basic types of add-on child restraints: infant car beds, rear-facing child restraints, forward-facing child restraints and booster seats.

When choosing a child restraint, take into consideration not only the child's weight, size and age, but also whether the restraint will be compatible with your vehicle.

The restraint manufacturer's instructions should state the weight and height limitations for the particular restraint.

With an infant car bed, make sure the infant's head rests toward the centre of the vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION

Newborn infants need complete support, including support for the head and neck. In a crash, an infant in a rear-facing child seat settles into the restraint, so the crash forces can be distributed across the strongest parts of an infant's body, the back and shoulders.

Infants should always be secured in appropriate infant restraints.

⚠ CAUTION

The body structure of a young child is different from an adult or older child, for whom the safety belts are designed.

A young child's hip bones are still so small that the vehicle's regular safety belt may not remain low on the hip bones, as it should. Instead, it may settle up around the child's abdomen. In a crash, the belt would apply force on a body area that is unprotected by any bony structure. This alone could cause serious or fatal injuries.

Young children should always be secured in appropriate child restraints.

These restraints use the safety belt system in your vehicle, but the child also has to be secured within the restraint to help reduce the chance of personal injury. Follow the instructions that come with the restraint.

⚠ CAUTION

Always ensure that the safety belt fits firmly around the child restraint.

⚠ CAUTION

If a child restraint is not properly secured in the vehicle, the restraint will not be able to protect a child sitting there. In a crash, the child could be seriously injured or killed.

When you pull the shoulder portion of the rear passenger lap/shoulder belts all the way out, the child restraint locking feature is engaged. The belt can no longer be pulled out until it is fully retracted.

If you are using a vehicle safety belt fitted with the child restraint locking feature to secure the restraint, be sure that after you have routed the belt through the restraint and have buckled the belt that you pull the shoulder portion all the way out of the retractor to engage the belt lock. Then, feed the shoulder belt back into the retractor while pushing down on the restraint.

Push and pull the child restraint in different directions to make sure it is secure.

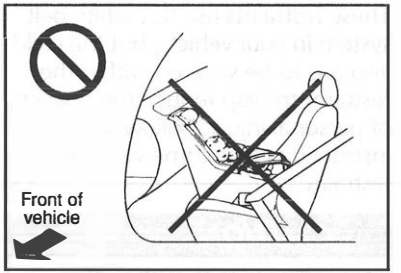
Child restraints that require the top strap to be anchored can only be used in rear seating positions. There are no child restraint anchor fittings available for front seating positions.

See "Top Strap" later in this section.

⚠ CAUTION

Accident statistics show that children are safer if they are restrained in the rear seat.

Remember that it is safest for children to be seated in the rear seats.



⚠ CAUTION

Extreme Hazard! Do not use a rearward facing child restraint on a seat protected by an air bag in front of it!

The child couid be seriousiy injured if the air bag inflates, as the child's head would be very close to the inflating air bag.

⚠ CAUTION

A child in a rear-facing child restraint in the front passenger seating position could be seriously injured or killed if the passenger's air bag inflates. This is because the back of the restraint would be very close to the inflating air bag.

⚠ CAUTION

Although some vehicles are fitted with a passenger air bag deactivation feature which is designed to turn off the passenger's frontal air bag under certain conditions, no system is fail-safe. No one can guarantee that an air bag will not deploy under some unusual circumstance, even though the system is deactivated.

It is therefore recommended that a rear-facing child restraint be secured in a vehicle with a rear seat that accommodates the restraint.

In fact, because the risk to a rear-facing child is so great if the air bag deploys, there is a label on your vehicle's sun visor that cautions you never to put a rear-facing child seat in the front.

⚠ CAUTION

If, however, you secure a forward-facing child restraint in the front passenger seat, be sure to move the front passenger seat as far back as it will go.

When the vehicle is started with a child restraint installed in the front passenger seat, the "off" indicator should appear in the passenger air bag on/off indicator (located on the instrument panel) after the system has completed its self-check.

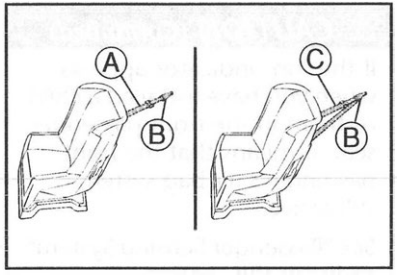
⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

If the "on" indicator appears when you have installed a child restraint in the front passenger seat, it means that the front passenger's air bag system is still active.

See "Passenger Sensing System" earlier in this section.

Many child restraints are too wide to be properly secured in a centre rear seat, although some will fit there.

If a centre rear seat is too narrow for your child restraint, secure it in an outboard rear seat.



Top Strap

A child restraint may have a top strap.

Some top strap-fitted child restraints are designed for use with or without the top strap being anchored. Others require that the top strap be anchored.

Read and follow all instructions that come with the restraint.

A child restraint may have a single Ⓐ or a dual Ⓒ top strap. A single attachment Ⓑ at the end of the top strap connects the child restraint to the top strap anchor fitting in your vehicle.

If your child restraint requires that the top strap be anchored, do not use the restraint unless it is anchored properly.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not install a child restraint using only the top strap anchor fitting.

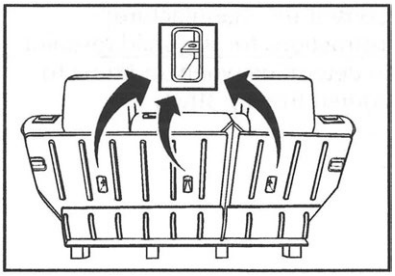
Make sure that the child restraint is properly installed, using the vehicle's safety belts to secure the restraint. Follow the instructions that come with the restraint.

See "Child Restraints" earlier in this section.

Child restraints that require the top strap to be anchored can only be used in rear seating positions. There are no top strap anchor fittings available for front seating positions.

⚠ CAUTION

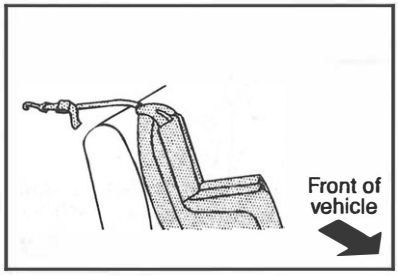
Each top strap anchor fitting is designed to anchor only one child restraint. Attaching more than one child restraint to a single anchor fitting could cause the anchor fitting to come loose or even break during a collision. A child or others may be injured. To prevent injury to people and damage to the vehicle, attach only one child restraint per anchor fitting.



Child restraint anchor fittings for the rear seat positions are located behind the seat.

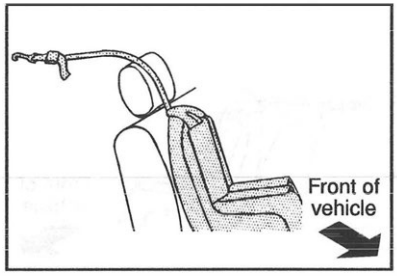
Be sure to use an anchor fitting located on the same side of the vehicle as the seating position where the child restraint will be placed.

For a rear-facing child restraint, consult the manufacturer's instructions for the child restraint to determine when and how to tighten the top strap.

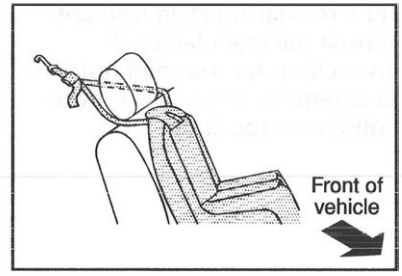


For a forward-facing child restraint, attach the top strap to the top strap anchor fitting.

- If the seat does not have a head restraint, route the top strap directly over the seatback.



- If the seat has a fixed head restraint and the child restraint has a single top strap, route the top strap over the head restraint.



- If the seat has a fixed head restraint and the child restraint has a dual top strap, route the top straps around the head restraint.

Consult the manufacturer's instructions for the child restraint to determine when and how to tighten the top strap.

Section 3 - Starting and Operating Instructions

New Vehicle Run-In Period 167
Keys 167
Passlock® System 168
Theft Deterrent System 169
Remote Keyless Entry 170
Operation 171
Transmitter Range 172
Battery Replacement 172
Matching Transmitters 173
Ignition Switch 174
Retained Accessory Power 176
Starting Instructions 176
Engine Starting 176
Engine Starting Problems 178
Transmission 179
Automatic Transmission (If fitted) 179
Manual Transmission (If fitted) 184
Full-Time Four-Wheel Drive 185
Off-Road Driving 191
Before You Go Off-Roading 192
Side Steps (If fitted) 192
Loading Your Vehicle for Off-Road Driving 193
Environmental Concerns 194
Travelling to Remote Areas 194
High Mobility Characteristics 195
Brake and Throttle Operation Techniques 196
Getting Familiar with Off-Road Driving 197
Driving Off-Road 198
Crossing Obstacles 199
Driving on Hills 200
Approaching a Hill 200
Driving Up-hill 201
Driving Down-hill 204
Driving Across an Incline 205
Driving in Mud, Sand, Snow or Ice 207
Driving in Water 208
After You Go Off-Roading 209

Section 3 - Starting and Operating Instructions

Vehicle Parking 209
Traction 212
Traction Control System 212
Stabilitrak® System 213
Locking Rear Axle (If fitted) 213
Steering 214
Power Steering 214
Brakes 215
Disc Brake Wear Indicators 215
Brake Adjustment 216
Brake Pedal Travel 216
Anti-lock Brake System 216
Park Brake 216
Suspension 217
Vehicle Loading 218
Tyre and Loading Information Label 219
Certification Label 219
Trailer Towing 220
Hitches 223
Safety Chains 224
Trailer Brakes 225
Trailer Turn Signals 225
Parking on Hills 225
Maintenance When Trailer Towing 227

■ NEW VEHICLE RUN-IN PERIOD

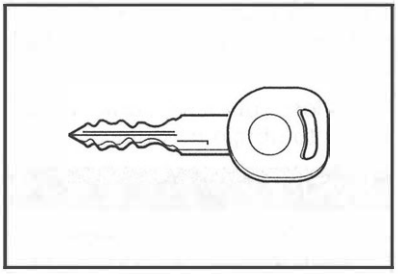
NOTICE

Your vehicle doesn't need an elaborate "run-in", however it will perform better in the long run if you follow these guidelines:

- Keep your speed at 90 km/h (55 mph) or less for the first 800 km (500 miles).
- Don't drive at a constant speed - fast or slow - for the first 800 km (500 miles). Don't make full-throttle starts.
- Avoid down-shifting to brake or slow your vehicle.

NOTICE *(Continued)*

- Avoid making hard stops for the first 320 km (200 miles) or so. Hard stops with new brake linings can mean premature wear. Follow this "run-in" guideline every time you get new brake linings.
- Do not tow a trailer during "run-in".



■ KEYS

⚠ CAUTION

Do not leave children in the vehicle with the ignition key. They could operate the power windows or other controls and could even make the vehicle move. A child or others could be injured or even killed.

The vehicle comes with a double-sided key which is used for the ignition and all the door locks.

Your vehicle also comes with a key that can be used to unlock the fuel cap.

If you lose your keys, contact your dealer to obtain new ones.

NOTICE

Theft prevention features can make it difficult to get into your vehicle if you lock your key inside. You may even have to damage your vehicle to open a door. Be sure you have an extra key.

Passlock® System

Your vehicle is fitted with this passive theft-deterrent system.

This system enables fuel if a valid key is used in the ignition. If the correct key is not used or if the ignition lock cylinder is tampered with, fuel is disabled.

The vehicle will not start.

If the wrong key is used or the vehicle stalls and the Security System warning light is flashing, turn the key to the lock position, and wait for the light to stop flashing before you try again.

If the engine does not start after three tries, the vehicle needs service.

If the engine is running and the Security System warning light comes on and stays on, you may have a problem. The engine will restart, but your vehicle will not have the protection of the Passlock® System.

See your dealer for service.

■ THEFT DETERRENT SYSTEM

Your vehicle is fitted with a Theft Deterrent System.

To arm the system:

1. Close all the doors.
2. Lock the doors using the Keyless Entry system.
3. The Security System Light will flash.

The system is not armed if you lock the doors with the key, the manual door locks or the power door lock switches.

If the lock button on the remote keyless entry transmitter is pressed when a door is open, the doors will lock, the lights may flash, and the horn may sound.

Close the open door to arm the theft deterrent system.

If a locked door, the bonnet or the swing-gate is opened without using the remote keyless entry transmitter, the alarm will go off.

The horn will sound and the turn signal lights will flash for up to 30 seconds.

The alarm will then turn off to preserve battery power.

If the alarm is set off by accident, you can shut it off by pressing the unlock button on the remote keyless entry transmitter or by starting the vehicle.

To test the system:

1. Get inside the vehicle and close all the doors.
2. From inside the vehicle, use the remote keyless entry transmitter to lock the doors and arm the system.
3. Unlock a door with the manual door lock and open the door.

   The alarm will sound.

To turn the alarm off, press the unlock button on the keyless entry transmitter or start the engine.

If the horn does not work, the horn fuse may be blown.

If the problem is fuse-related, see "Fuses and Circuit Breakers" in Section 4 for additional information.

If the alarm still does not sound or the front turn signals do not flash, see your dealer for service.

Note:

The power door lock switch will not work to unlock the vehicle when the theft deterrent system is armed.

■ REMOTE KEYLESS ENTRY

This option allows you to lock or unlock your doors from up to 9 m (30 feet) away.

Operating the remote keyless entry system may interact with the vehicle's theft deterrent system.

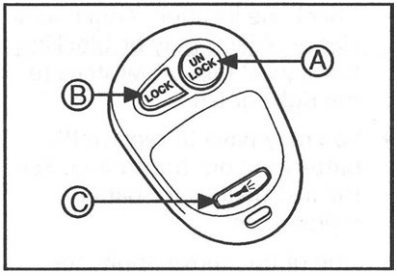
See "Theft Deterrent System" earlier in this section for more information.

Operation

Different feedback options may be chosen for keyless entry buttons. For more information, see "Driver Information Centre" in Section 1.

Unlock

Press Ⓐ to unlock the driver's door and turn on the interior lights. Press the button twice within three seconds to unlock all the doors.



Lock

Press Ⓑ to lock all doors.

If you press it twice within three seconds, the horn may sound to let you know that the doors have locked.

If a door or the bonnet is open when the button is pressed, the doors will lock, but the anti-theft system will not arm until all the doors and the bonnet are closed.

Panic Alarm

Press © to activate an alarm. The horn will sound and the headlights and tail lights will flash for 30 seconds. To turn the alarm off sooner, press the button again or start the vehicle.

Transmitter Range

The range of your transmitter should be about 9 metres (30 feet). At times you may notice a decrease in the range. This is normal. If the transmitter does not work, or you have to stand closer to your vehicle than normal for the transmitter to work:

- You may be too far from your vehicle. Check your distance. You may have to stand closer to your vehicle in rain or snow.
- Check the location. Other vehicles or objects may be blocking the signal. Take a few steps to the right or left.
- You may have to replace the battery in your transmitter. See the instructions for battery replacement.

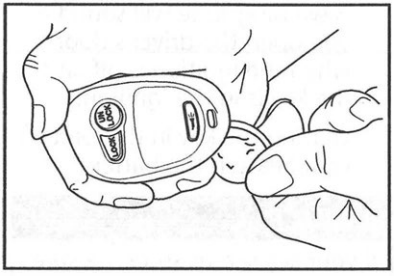
If none of the above apply, see your dealer or a qualified technician for service.

Battery Replacement

Under normal use, the battery in your transmitter should last about two years. For battery replacement, use a 3 volt battery, type CR2032, or equivalent.

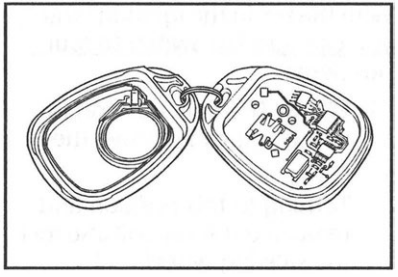
NOTICE

When replacing the battery, use care not to touch any of the circuitry. Static from your body transferred to these surfaces may damage the transmitter.



To replace the battery:

1. Pop the cover off by inserting a coin in the slot between the covers.

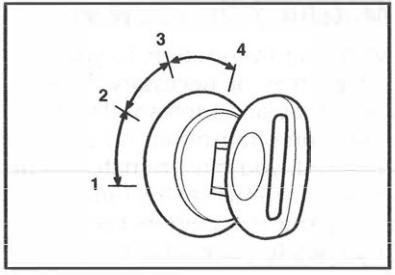


2. Remove and replace the battery.
3. Snap the top and bottom together.
4. Test the operation of the transmitter with your vehicle.

Matching Transmitters

Matching transmitters to your vehicle may be necessary if you lose or replace a transmitter. Even if only one transmitter is being replaced, you must rematch all of your transmitters at the same time. Up to four transmitters can be matched to your vehicle.

See your dealer to purchase a new transmitter and to have transmitters matched to your vehicle.



■ IGNITION SWITCH

⚠ CAUTION

Do not leave children in the vehicle with the ignition key. They could operate the power windows or other controls and could even make the vehicle move. A child or others could be injured or even killed.

With the key in the ignition switch, you can turn the switch to four positions:

1. **LOCK**: The only position in which you can remove the key.

   Turning to this position and removing the key will also lock the steering wheel.

   - If your vehicle is fitted with an automatic transmission, turning to this position and removing the key locks your transmission.

     The key can not be removed if the shift lever is not in **P** (Park).

   A warning tone will sound if you open the driver's door when the ignition is off and the key is in the ignition.

   Leaving the key in the ignition could flatten the battery.

NOTICE

If your key seems stuck, be sure the key is the correct key and that it is in all the way. Turn the key only with your hand. Don't use a tool to force the key. If this does not work, then take the vehicle in for service.

2. **ACC**: In this position you can operate your electrical accessories. Use this position if your vehicle must be pushed or towed.

   Turning to this position unlocks the ignition.

   This position also unlocks the steering wheel.

   Leaving the key in the accessory position for extended periods will flatten the battery.

3. **ON**: The switch returns to the **ON** position after you start the engine and release the switch. Even with the engine off, you can use **ON** to operate electrical accessories and display some instrument cluster warning lights.

   The automatic transmission is unlocked in this position.

   Unless the engine is running, leaving the key in the **ON** position for an extended period of time will flatten the battery.

4. **START**: Starts the engine. When the engine starts, release the key. The ignition switch will return to **ON**.

Retained Accessory Power

Your vehicle has retained accessory power, which allows you to operate the following electrical accessories for up to 20 minutes after you turn the ignition off, unless a door is opened:

- radio
- windscreen wipers
- power windows

■ STARTING INSTRUCTIONS

NOTICE

Your engine is designed to work with the electronics in your vehicle. If you add electrical parts or accessories, you could change the way the engine operates. See your dealer before adding electrical equipment.

This damage would not be covered by your warranty.

Engine Starting

The vehicle is fitted with a starter motor control. This feature assists in starting the engine and protects the electrical system. This feature may cause the engine to crank even after the ignition key is not in **START**.

Make sure the park brake is applied before starting the engine.

To start a vehicle with an automatic transmission, the gear selector must be in **P** (Park) or **N** (Neutral).

Use **N** (Neutral) to restart when the vehicle is already moving.

NOTICE

Do not shift into **P** (Park) while the vehicle is moving.

Otherwise, the transmission could be damaged.

With a manual transmission, push the clutch pedal to the floor and put the transmission in neutral. The engine won't start if the clutch pedal is not all the way down.

Turn your ignition key to **START**. Do not push the accelerator pedal.

Let go of the key when the engine starts. The idle speed will go down as the engine gets warm.

If the engine does not start within 15 seconds, the system will stop cranking the engine to prevent starter motor gear damage.

Do not accelerate the engine immediately after starting.

Allow enough time for the engine to warm up and deliver oil to the various parts of the engine requiring lubrication.

Turn the ignition to the **ACC** or **OFF** position to stop cranking and turn the engine off.

NOTICE

Holding your key in **START** immediately after cranking has ended can overheat and damage the starter motor and flatten your battery.

Wait about 15 seconds between each try to help avoid flattening your battery or damaging your starter.

Engine Starting Problems

Failure to Start

If the engine doesn't start within ten seconds, push your accelerator pedal all the way down and continue holding your key in **START** for up to five more seconds. When the engine starts, let go of the key and let up on the accelerator pedal. Wait about 15 seconds between each try to help avoid flattening your battery or damaging your starter.

Cold Weather Starting

When starting the engine in very cold weather (below -18°C), turn the ignition key to **START** and hold it there for up to 15 seconds. Let go of the key when the engine starts.

Wait about 15 seconds between each try to help avoid flattening your battery or damaging your starter.

Engine Flooding

If the engine doesn't start within ten seconds, the engine could be flooded with too much fuel.

Push your accelerator pedal all the way down and continue holding your key in **START** for up to five more seconds.

When the engine starts, let go of the key and the accelerator pedal.

If the engine starts briefly but then stops again, do the same thing. This clears the extra fuel from the engine.

Wait about 15 seconds between each try to help avoid flattening your battery or damaging your starter.

Do not accelerate the engine immediately after starting.

Allow enough time for the engine to warm up and deliver oil to the various parts of the engine requiring lubrication.

■ TRANSMISSION

Automatic Transmission (If fitted)

⚠ *CAUTION*

Do not shift out of **P** (Park) or **N** (Neutral) with the engine racing.

You could lose control of the vehicle and you or others may be injured.

Shifting into a drive gear while the engine is racing is dangerous. Keep your foot on the brake pedal and off the accelerator pedal. After shifting, wait a while, then release the brake pedal slowly. This will prevent any unexpected rapid acceleration.

NOTICE

Damage to your transmission caused by shifting out of **P** (Park) or **N** (Neutral) with the engine racing is not covered by your warranty.

NOTICE

Spinning the tyres too fast or holding the vehicle in one place on a hill using only the accelerator pedal may damage the transmission.

The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

If the vehicle gets stuck do not spin the wheels too fast.

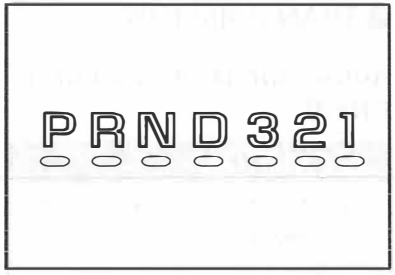
When stopped during an up-hill climb, hold the vehicle in place using the brakes.

⚠ CAUTION

Make sure that the transfer case is in a drive gear and not in **N** (Neutral). Otherwise, the vehicle will be free to roll even if the shift lever is in **P** (Park).

Leaving the ignition on for an extended period of time will flatten the battery.

If you must leave your key in the ignition for an extended period of time and it is not in the **LOCK** position, disconnect the battery cable to prevent discharge.



There are several different shift positions for your gear lever.

P (Park)

This locks your rear wheels. Use this position to park the vehicle and when starting the engine.

Your vehicle has an automatic transmission shift lock control system. With the ignition on, you have to fully apply the regular brakes and press the shift lever button before you can shift out of **P** (Park).

See "Shift Lock Control System" later in this section for more information.

Apply the regular brakes fully before you shift out of **P** (Park).

⚠ CAUTION

When you leave your vehicle, be sure the shift lever is fully in **P** (Park) and the park brake is firmly applied.

Do not leave your vehicle while the engine is running.

Make sure that the transfer case is in a drive gear and not in **N** (Neutral). Otherwise, the vehicle will be free to roll even if the shift lever is in **P** (Park).

See "Vehicle Parking" later in this section for more information.

R (Reverse)

Use this to back up.

NOTICE

Shift to **R** (Reverse) only after your vehicle is stopped. Shifting to Reverse while your vehicle is moving could damage your transmission.

The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

N (Neutral)

In this position, the engine doesn't connect with the wheels. You can use **N** (Neutral) to restart a stalled engine while your vehicle is moving.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not shift out of **P** (Park) or **N** (Neutral) with the engine racing.

You could lose control of the vehicle and you or others may be injured.

NOTICE

Damage to your transmission caused by shifting out of **P** (Park) or **N** (Neutral) with the engine racing is not covered by your warranty.

D (Drive)

This position provides the best fuel economy for your vehicle.

Use this position for normal driving in most street and highway situations. If you need more power and are:

- going less than about 55 km/h (35 mph), push your accelerator pedal about halfway down.
- going more than about 55 km/h (35 mph), push the accelerator all the way down.

When slippery road conditions exist, down-shifting the transmission may cause skidding.

When towing a trailer with an automatic transmission, operate your vehicle in **D** (Drive).

You may want to shift into **3** (Third) or, if necessary, a lower gear if the transmission shifts too often.

3 (Third Gear)

This position is also used for normal driving, however it gives you more power but lower fuel economy.

Use this position when:

- driving on hilly, winding roads
- towing a trailer
- carrying a heavy load
- off-road driving

You may want to shift into **3** (Third) or, if necessary, a lower gear if the transmission shifts too often.

When you are going down a steep hill, use a lower shift range, along with the brakes, to control the vehicle's speed.

2 (Second Gear)

This position gives you even more power (but lower fuel economy) than **3**. You can use it on steep hills.

When you are going down a steep hill, use a lower shift range, along with the brakes, to control the vehicle's speed.

1 (First Gear)

This position gives you even more power (but lower fuel economy) than **2**. You can use it on very steep hills or in deep snow or mud.

The transmission will not shift into first gear until the vehicle is going slowly enough.

SHIFT LOCK CONTROL SYSTEM

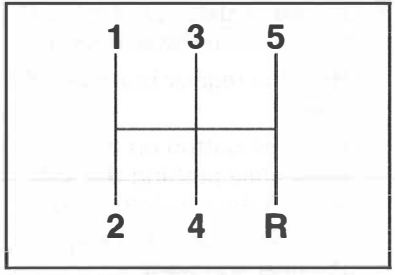
Your vehicle has an automatic transmission shift lock control system. With the engine running, you have to fully apply the regular brakes and press the shift lever button before you can shift out of **P** (Park).

See "Vehicle Parking" later in this section for more information.

If you cannot shift out of **P** (Park), ease pressure on the shift lever.

1. Hold the regular brake pedal down.
2. Press the button on the shift lever while pushing the shift lever all the way into park.
3. Try to shift out of **P** (Park), into the gear you want.

Have the vehicle serviced as soon as possible.



Manual Transmission (If fitted)

If your vehicle is fitted with a manual transmission, this is your vehicle's shift pattern.

NOTE:

Your manual transmission has a lock out feature which prevents shifting from fifth gear to reverse.

NOTICE

Shift to **R** (Reverse) only after your vehicle is stopped. Shifting to Reverse while your vehicle is moving could damage your transmission.

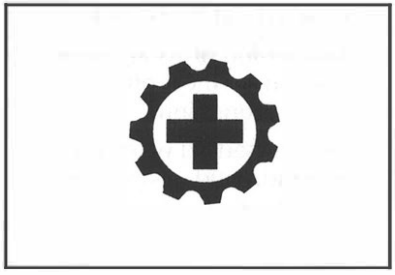
This damage would not be covered by your warranty.

When turning off the engine and parking the vehicle, place your manual transmission in reverse gear and firmly apply the park brake.

Shift Speeds

⚠ CAUTION

Do not skip gears when you down-shift or you could lose control of the vehicle. You or others could be injured.



Shift Indicator Light (Manual Transmission Only)

This light will show you when to shift to the next higher gear in order to maintain better fuel economy.

Be sure to consider the legal speed limit, surrounding traffic speeds and weather conditions when shifting.

The light may flash when you accelerate. This is normal.

Ignore this light when you downshift.

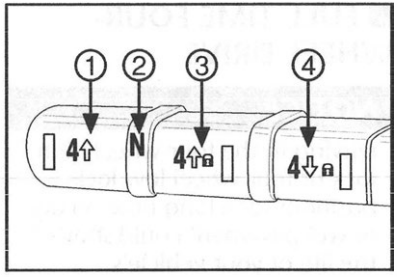
Also ignore this light if your vehicle has four-wheel drive and the transfer case is in four-wheel low.

■ FULL-TIME FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE

NOTICE

Driving in the four-wheel high lock or four-wheel low lock positions for a long time on dry or wet pavement could shorten the life of your vehicle's drivetrain.

Full-time four-wheel drive transmits engine power to all four wheels for extra traction.



The transfer case control panel is located on the instrument panel. It allows you to choose among four settings:

1. **Four-Wheel High**

   This setting is for driving in most street and highway situations.

   You can also use this setting for light or variable off-road driving conditions.

2. **N** (Neutral)

   Shift to this setting only when your vehicle needs to be towed.

   See your dealer or a professional towing service if you need to have your vehicle towed.

⚠ CAUTION

With the transfer case in neutral, the vehicle can roll even if an automatic transmission is in **P** (Park) or a manual transmission is in gear. You or others could be injured. Be sure to set the park brake before shifting the transfer case to neutral.

3. **Four-Wheel High Lock**

   This setting provides extra traction for most off-road driving conditions.

   Use this setting when driving on sand, mud, snow or level, rocky trails.

4. Four-Wheel Low Lock

This setting delivers extra torque to all four wheels.

Use this setting when driving in extreme off-road conditions such as when driving on deep sand, mud or snow or when climbing or descending steep hills.

While in this mode, if the vehicle is fitted with a locking rear axle, you can also lock the rear axle for additional traction in extreme off-road situations.

See "Locking Rear Axle" later in this section.

NOTICE

Do not drive in Four-Wheel Low Lock at speeds over 48 km/h (30 mph) for any extended period of time.

Otherwise, the transfer case could be damaged.

The indicator lights on the buttons will come on briefly when the ignition is turned on and one light, indicating the transfer case setting, will stay on.

If these lights do not come on when the ignition is turned on you should have your vehicle serviced.

If there is a problem with the four-wheel drive system, the **SERV 4WD** message will appear on the Driver Information Centre display. See "Driver Information Centre Messages" in Section 1.

If the transfer case cannot make a requested shift, it will return to the last chosen setting.

- To shift between Four-Wheel High and Four-Wheel High Lock, the vehicle must be travelling at less than 72 km/h (45 mph). Press and release the Four-Wheel High or Four-Wheel High Lock button.

  The indicator light will flash while you are shifting and then remain illuminated when the shift is completed.

  It may be necessary to drive in **R** (Reverse) for 7.5 m (25 feet) in order for the lock feature to disengage.

NOTICE

Wait for the indicator light to stay on solid before shifting your transmission into gear.

Otherwise, the transfer case could be damaged.

- To shift into or out of the Four-Wheel Low Lock setting, the ignition must be on, the vehicle must be stopped or moving less than 5 km/h (3 mph) (preferably moving between 1 and 3 km/h) (1 and 2 mph) and the transmission must be in **N** (Neutral). Press and release the desired transfer case button.

If your vehicle has a manual transmission, push the clutch pedal all the way to the floor while you press the button or the shift will not be completed.

The indicator light will flash while you are shifting and then remain illuminated when the shift is completed.

Wait for the indicator light to stay on solid before shifting your transmission into gear.

There may be a slight engagement noise or bump when shifting. This is normal.

If you try to shift into or out of the Four-Wheel Low Lock setting when the vehicle is in gear and/or moving, the indicator light will flash for 15 seconds and not complete the shift until the vehicle is moving less than 5 km/h (3 mph) and the transmission is in **N** (Neutral).

If the system is unable to complete the shift within the 15 seconds, it will return to the last chosen setting.

To shift the transfer case into **N** (Neutral):

1. Park the vehicle so that it will not roll and set the park brake.
2. Turn the ignition key to **START**.
3. Place the transmission in **N** (Neutral).

   If your vehicle is fitted with a manual transmission, push the clutch pedal all the way to the floor and hold it there until you have completed the last step of this procedure.

⚠ CAUTION

With the transfer case in **N** (Neutral), the vehicle can roll even if the transmission is in **P** (Park). If your vehicle has a manual transmission, it could roll even if the transmission is in gear. You or others could be injured. Be sure to set the park brake before shifting the transfer case to **N** (Neutral).

4. Shift the transfer case into Four-Wheel High.

5. Press and hold the Four-Wheel High and Four-Wheel Low Lock buttons together for about ten seconds.

   When the transfer case is in neutral, the indicator light for the neutral transfer case position will turn on.

6. Hold the regular brake pedal down.

   - If your vehicle is fitted with an automatic transmission, shift the transmission into **R** (Reverse) for one second, then shift into **D** (Drive) for one second.
   - If your vehicle is fitted with a manual transmission, shift the transmission into first gear, then release the clutch pedal for one second.

7. Make sure the transfer case is in neutral.

   If the indicator light for the neutral position is not lit, repeat the procedure starting at step 3.

8. Turn the ignition to **ACC**.
9. Shift an automatic transmission into **P** (Park). Shift a manual transmission into **1** (First Gear).
10. Turn the ignition to **LOCK**.

Release the park brake prior to towing.

To shift out of the **N** (Neutral) transfer case position:

1. Set the park brake and apply the regular brake pedal.
2. Shift an automatic transmission into **N** (Neutral) or push the clutch pedal if you have a manual transmission.

   Turn the ignition on but do not start the engine.

3. Press the appropriate button to shift into the desired transfer case position.

   When the transfer case is no longer in neutral, the indicator light for the neutral transfer case position will turn off.

4. Release the park brake.

NOTICE

Wait for the indicator light to stay on solid before shifting your transmission into gear.

Otherwise, the transfer case could be damaged.

5. Start the engine and shift the transmission into the desired position.

■ OFF-ROAD DRIVING

This guide is for operating your vehicle off paved roads.

Off-road driving can be great fun, but it does have some definite hazards. The greatest of these is the terrain itself.

"Off-roading" means you've left the great road system behind. Traffic lanes aren't marked. Bends aren't banked. There are no road signs. Surfaces can be slippery, rough, up-hill or down-hill. In short, you've gone right back to nature.

Off-road driving involves some new skills. And that's why it's very important that you read this guide. You'll find many driving tips and suggestions. These will help make your off-road driving safer and more enjoyable.

BEFORE YOU GO OFF-ROADING

There are some things to do before you go out. Be sure to have all necessary maintenance and service work done. Check to make sure all underbody shields are properly attached. Make sure that any needed equipment (such as a first aid kit, mobile phone, flashlight, etc.) is securely stored in the vehicle. Be sure to read the full-time four-wheel drive information in this handbook. Is there enough fuel? Is the spare tyre fully inflated? Are the fluid levels up where they should be? What are the local laws that apply to off-roading where you'll be driving? If you don't know, you should check with law enforcement people in the area. Will you be on someone's private land? If so, be sure to get the necessary permission.

Before you go off-roading, you must prepare your vehicle:

- Remove the side steps (if fitted).

  See the following, later in this section, for more information:

  - Side Steps

Side Steps (If fitted)

Your vehicle may be fitted with removable side steps.

Remove the steps before off-roading to give the vehicle more ground clearance and to prevent damage to the vehicle from the side steps dragging or catching on obstacles.

NOTICE

Do not drive off-road with the side steps attached to the vehicle. You can damage the side steps and the frame of the vehicle if the side steps get caught or drag against an obstacle.

This damage would not be covered by your warranty.

Always remove the side steps before any off-road driving.

After you go off-roading, re-install the side steps.

LOADING YOUR VEHICLE FOR OFF-ROAD DRIVING

There are some important things to remember about how to load your vehicle.

- The heaviest things should be on the load floor and forward of your rear axle. Put heavier items as far forward as you can.
- Be sure the load is secured properly, so driving on the off-road terrain doesn't toss things around.

⚠ *CAUTION*

- Cargo on the load floor piled higher than the seatbacks can be thrown forward during a sudden stop. You or your passengers could be injured.
- Unsecured cargo on the load floor can be tossed about when driving over rough terrain. You or your passengers can be struck by flying objects. Secure the cargo properly.

⚠ *CAUTION (Continued)*

- Heavy loads on the roof raise the vehicle's centre of gravity, making it more likely to roll over. You can be seriously or fatally injured if the vehicle rolls over. Put heavy loads inside the cargo area, not on the roof. Keep cargo in the cargo area as far forward and low as possible.

See "Vehicle Loading" and "Tyres" for more information.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Off-road driving can provide wholesome and satisfying recreation. However, it also raises environmental concerns. General Motors recognises these concerns and urges every off-roader to follow these basic rules for protecting the environment.

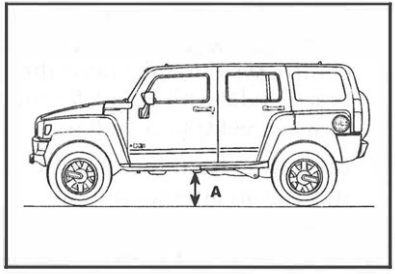
- Always use established trails, roads and areas that have been specially set aside for public off-road recreational driving; obey all posted regulations.
- Avoid any driving practice that could damage the environment - shrubs, flowers, trees, grasses - or disturb wildlife (this includes wheel-spinning, breaking down trees or unnecessary driving through streams or over soft ground).
- Always carry a litter bag ... make sure all refuse is removed from any campsite before leaving.
- Take extreme care with open fires, camp stoves and lanterns.
- Never park your vehicle over dry grass or other combustible materials that could catch fire from the heat of the vehicle's exhaust system.

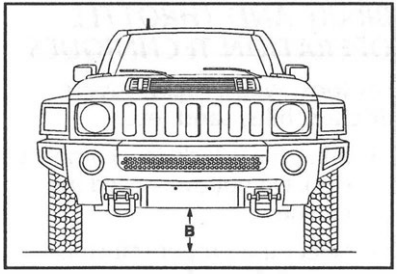
TRAVELLING TO REMOTE AREAS

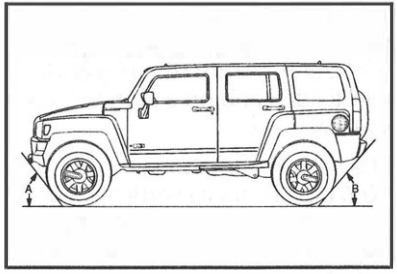
It makes sense to plan your trip, especially when going to a remote area. Know the terrain and plan your route. You are much less likely to get bad surprises. Get accurate maps of trails and terrain. Try to learn of any blocked or closed roads.

It's also a good idea to travel with at least one other vehicle. If something happens to one of them, the other can help quickly.

Does your vehicle have a winch? If so, be sure to read the winch instructions. In a remote area, a winch can be handy if you get stuck, however you'll want to know how to use it properly.







HIGH MOBILITY CHARACTERISTICS

The vehicle has a 25.4 cm (10 inch) running ground clearance Ⓐ and a 22.8 cm (9 inch) axle-to-ground clearance Ⓑ while maintaining a low silhouette and a low centre of gravity.

The vehicle has an approach angle of approximately 37.5° and a departure angle of approximately 35.5°, depending on suspension packages.

Your vehicle was designed to handle climbing a 60% (31°) slope at a speed of 9.7 km/h (6 mph) while fully loaded and on a high friction surface. The vehicle is expected to traverse this grade only for short durations. Never stop and idle or park the vehicle on this grade.

The vehicle was also designed to traverse a 40% (22°) side slope at a speed of 9.7 km/h (6 mph) while fully loaded and on a high friction surface.

The vehicle can also climb a 40.6 cm (16 inch) vertical step. Step climbing is best done by approaching the step at an angle, rather than straight on.

BRAKE AND THROTTLE OPERATION TECHNIQUES

For logs, walls, rocks, severe ditches, hills, sand, etc.

1. Bring the vehicle to a complete stop. Do not over-speed the engine.
2. Select the proper transmission and transfer case gear range; usually first gear and Four-Wheel Low Lock for such obstacles.
3. If the wheels spin, maintain steady throttle, with your foot off the brake pedal, to allow the traction control system to control the wheel spin.

   The Traction Control System will not operate if the brakes are applied, even slightly.
4. If the wheel spin cannot be controlled by the traction control system, fully press the brake pedal with your left foot so all wheel spin is halted.
5. Back away from the obstacle so you can attempt a new approach.
6. Then, as the first wheel crosses the obstacle, be prepared to alternate between the brake and throttle to maintain control and avoid tyre drop-off.

   Repeat the controlled process for the other wheels.

For mounds, wash-outs, loose up-hill slopes, ditches, etc.

When wheel spin occurs as the vehicle is moving, the driver may notice a slight shaking or shuddering of the vehicle. This indicates that the vehicle is losing traction on this terrain. This should be stopped as soon as possible to prevent vehicle component damage.

The driver should do the following:

1. Reduce throttle.
2. Assess the terrain properly and adjust the vehicle speed and gear ranges accordingly. Use first gear and Four-Wheel High for higher speeds or Four-Wheel Low Lock for more torque and lower speeds.
3. When you feel the shaking or shuddering sensation, apply slight pressure to the brake and keep the vehicle moving in a controlled manner.
4. Be prepared to alternate between the brake and throttle through the adverse terrain.

GETTING FAMILIAR WITH OFF-ROAD DRIVING

It's a good idea to practise in an area that's safe and close to home before you go into the wilderness. Off-road driving does require some new and different driving skills. Here's what we mean:

Tune your senses to different kinds of signals. Your eyes, for example, need to constantly sweep the terrain for unexpected obstacles. Your ears need to listen for unusual tyre or engine sounds. With your arms, hands, feet and body, you'll need to respond to vibrations and vehicle bounce.

DRIVING OFF-ROAD

Controlling your vehicle is the key to successful off-road driving. One of the best ways to control your vehicle is to control your speed. Here are some things to keep in mind. At higher speeds:

- you approach things faster and you have less time to scan the terrain for obstacles.
- you have less time to react.
- you have more vehicle bounce when you drive over obstacles.
- you'll need more distance for braking, especially since you're on an unpaved surface.

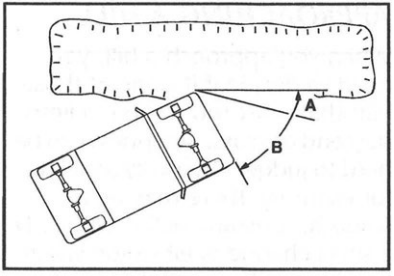
⚠ CAUTION

When you're driving off-road, bouncing and quick changes in direction can easily throw you out of position. This could cause you to lose control and crash. So, whether you're driving on or off the road, you and your passengers should wear safety belts.

When you drive over obstacles or rough terrain, keep a firm grip on the steering wheel. Ruts, troughs or other surface features can jerk the wheel out of your hands if you're not prepared.

When you drive over bumps, rocks, or other obstacles, your wheels can leave the ground. If this happens, even with one or two wheels, you can't control the vehicle as well or at all.

Because you will be on an unpaved surface, it's especially important to avoid sudden acceleration, sudden turns or sudden braking.

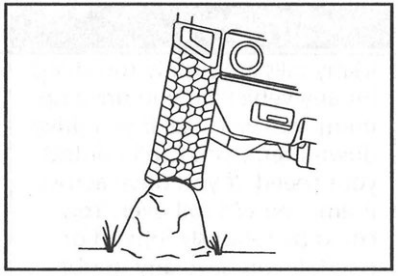


CROSSING OBSTACLES

Approach Angle

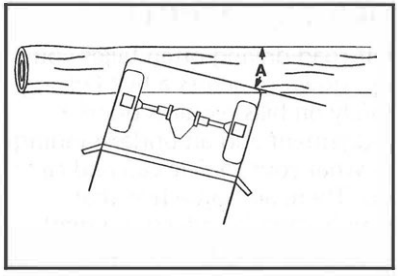
If you encounter a large dip in the terrain, do not enter straight on. Enter with an approach angle between 15° Ⓐ and 75° Ⓑ.

For very large dips, ditches or small washes, coast in (with the transmission and transfer case in the lowest gears) using the engine as a brake. Then, use the low ranges in the transmission and transfer case to power out.



Large Rocks

Roll the tyres over large rocks. Do not straddle large rocks. Drive over them, letting the tyre envelop the rock. The tread of the tyre is thicker and tougher than the side wall of the tyre and is more resilient to impact than underbody components.



Log Crossing

Using the proper technique, the vehicle will cross logs up to 25.4 cm (10 inches) in diameter. Approach the log at approximately a 15° angle Ⓐ with the transmission in first gear and the transfer case in Four-Wheel Low Lock, and "walk" the vehicle over, one tyre at a time.

It may be necessary to alternate between your brake pedal and accelerator to avoid spin-out. Ease the vehicle down from the log using your brake.

DRIVING ON HILLS

Off-road driving often takes you up, down or across a hill. Driving safely on hills requires good judgement and an understanding of what your vehicle can and can't do. There are some hills that simply can't be driven, no matter how well built the vehicle.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Many hills are simply too steep for any vehicle. If you drive up them, you will stall. If you drive down them, you can't control your speed. If you drive across them, you will roll over. You could be seriously injured or killed. If you have any doubt about the steepness, don't drive the hill.

APPROACHING A HILL

When you approach a hill, you need to decide if it's one of those hills that's just too steep to climb, descend or cross. Steepness can be hard to judge. On a very small hill, for example, there may be a smooth, constant incline with only a small change in elevation where you can easily see all the way to the top. On a large hill, the incline may get steeper as you near the top, but you may not see this because the crest of the hill is hidden by bushes, grass or shrubs.

Here are some other things to consider as you approach a hill.

- Is there a constant incline, or does the hill get sharply steeper in places?
- Is there good traction on the hillside, or will the surface cause tyre slipping?
- Is there a straight path up or down the hill so you won't have to make turning manoeuvres?
- Are there obstructions on the hill that can block your path (boulders, trees, logs or ruts)?
- What's beyond the hill? Is there a cliff, an embankment, a drop-off, a fence? Get out and walk the hill if you don't know. It's the smart way to find out.
- Is the hill simply too rough? Steep hills often have ruts, gullies, troughs and exposed rocks because they are more susceptible to the effects of erosion.

DRIVING UP-HILL

Once you decide you can safely drive up the hill, you need to take some special steps.

- Use low transmission and transfer case gears and get a firm grip on the steering wheel.
- Get a smooth start up the hill and try to maintain your speed. Don't use more power than you need, because you don't want your wheels to start spinning or sliding.
- Let the traction control system work to control wheel slippage.

  The traction control system is designed to allow moderate wheel spin while maintaining some capability of digging in and powering up the hill.

- Do not continue if the vehicle shudders or exhibits suspension hopping.

  Otherwise, vehicle driveline or suspension components could be damaged.

  Damage caused by improper driving technique is not covered by your vehicle warranty.
- Try to drive straight up the hill if at all possible. If the path twists and turns, you might want to find another route.

⚠ CAUTION

Turning or driving across steep hills can be dangerous. You could lose traction, slide sideways, and possibly roll over. You could be seriously injured or killed. When driving up hills, always try to go straight up.

- Ease up on your speed as you approach the top of the hill.
- Attach a flag to the vehicle to make you more visible to approaching traffic on trails or hills.
- Sound the horn as you approach the top of the hill to let opposing traffic know you're there.
- Use your headlamps even during the day. They make you more visible to oncoming traffic.

⚠ CAUTION

Driving to the top (crest) of a hill at full speed can cause an accident. There could be a drop-off, embankment, cliff, or even another vehicle. You could be seriously injured or killed. As you near the top of a hill, slow down and stay alert.

- If your vehicle is about to stall while you are ascending a hill, do the following:
  - Use the brakes to stop the vehicle.
  - Apply the park brake and shift into **R** (Reverse).
  - Release the park brake.
  - Slowly back straight down the hill.
- If your vehicle does stall while you are ascending a hill, do the following:
  - Apply the regular brakes.
  - Set the park brake.
  - If your vehicle is fitted with an automatic transmission, shift into **P** (Park).
  - Restart the engine.
  - Shift into **R** (Reverse).
  - Release the park brake.
  - Slowly back straight down the hill.
- Never try to prevent a stall by shifting into **N** (Neutral) and revving the engine. Your vehicle will roll backwards.

  You could lose control of the vehicle and you or others may be injured.
- Never try to turn the vehicle if it is about to stall while travelling up-hill.

  If the hill is steep enough to stall your vehicle, it is steep enough to cause your vehicle to roll over if you turn around.

  If you cannot make it up the hill, you must back straight down.

- If your vehicle does stall while travelling up-hill, and you are unable to back straight down, do the following:
  - Set the park brake.
  - If your vehicle is fitted with an automatic transmission, shift into **P** (Park).
  - Turn off the engine.
  - Make sure that the transfer case is in a drive gear and not in **N** (Neutral). Otherwise, the vehicle will be free to roll even if the automatic transmission is in **P** (Park) or the manual transmission is in gear.
  - Exit the vehicle on the up-hill side and get help. Stay clear of the vehicle's roll-over path.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Shifting the transfer case to **N** (Neutral) can cause your vehicle to roll even if the transmission is in **P** (Park) (or, if you have the manual transmission, even if you're in gear). This is because the **N** (Neutral) position on the transfer case overrides the transmission.

The vehicle could move suddenly. You or others may be injured and objects could be damaged.

DRIVING DOWN-HILL

When off-roading takes you down-hill, you'll want to consider a number of things:

- How steep is the down-hill slope? Will I be able to maintain vehicle control?
- What's the surface like? Smooth? Rough? Slippery? Hard-packed dirt? Gravel?
- Are there hidden surface obstacles? Ruts? Logs? Boulders?
- What's at the bottom of the hill? Is there a hidden creek bank or even a river bottom with large rocks?

If you decide you can go down a hill safely, then try to keep your vehicle headed straight down, and use a low gear. This way, engine drag can help your brakes and they won't have to do all the work. Descend slowly, keeping your vehicle under control at all times.

⚠ CAUTION

Heavy braking when going down a hill can cause your brakes to overheat and fade. This could cause loss of control and a serious accident. Apply the brakes lightly when descending a hill and use a low gear to keep vehicle speed under control.

DRIVING ACROSS AN INCLINE

Sooner or later, an off-road trail will probably go across the incline of a hill. If this happens, you have to decide whether to try to drive across the incline. Here are some things to consider:

- A hill that can be driven straight up or down may be too steep to drive across. When you go straight up or down a hill, the length of the wheel base (the distance from the front wheels to the rear wheels) reduces the likelihood the vehicle will tumble end over end.

When you drive across an incline, however, the much more narrow track width (the distance between the left and right wheels) may not prevent the vehicle from tilting and rolling over. Also, driving across an incline puts more weight on the down-hill wheels. This could cause a down-hill slide or a roll-over.

- Surface conditions can be a problem when you drive across a hill. Loose gravel, muddy spots, or even wet grass can cause your tyres to slip sideways, down-hill. If the vehicle slips sideways, it can hit something that will trip it (a rock, a rut, etc.) and it will roll over.
- Hidden obstacles can make the steepness of the incline even worse. If you drive across a rock with the up-hill wheels, or if the down-hill wheels drop into a rut or depression, your vehicle can tilt even worse.

For reasons like these, you need to decide carefully whether to try to drive across an incline. Just because the trail goes across the incline doesn't mean you have to drive it. The last vehicle to try it might have rolled over.

⚠ CAUTION

Driving across an incline that's too steep will make your vehicle roll over. You could be seriously injured or killed. If you have any doubt about the steepness of the incline, don't drive across it. Find another route instead.

⚠ CAUTION

Getting out on the down-hill (low) side of a vehicle stopped across an incline is dangerous. If the vehicle rolls over, you could be crushed or killed. Always get out on the up-hill (high) side of the vehicle and stay well clear of the roll-over path.

DRIVING IN MUD, SAND, SNOW OR ICE

When you drive in mud, snow, ice or sand, your wheels won't get good traction. You can't accelerate as quickly, turning is more difficult, and you'll need longer braking distances.

It's best to use a low gear when you're in mud - the deeper the mud, the lower the gear. In really deep mud, the idea is to keep your vehicle moving so you don't get stuck.

Be careful to keep mud from building up and washing onto the engine cooling system.

When you drive on sand, you'll sense a change in wheel traction. This will depend, however, upon how loosely packed the sand is. On loosely packed sand (as on beaches or sand dunes) your tyres will tend to sink into the sand. This has an effect on steering, accelerating and braking.

Drive at a reduced speed.

If at all possible, avoid sharp turns or abrupt manoeuvres.

Hard packed snow and ice offer the worst tyre traction. On these surfaces, it's very easy to lose control. On wet ice, for example, the traction is so poor that you will have difficulty accelerating. And if you do get moving, poor steering and difficult braking can cause you to slide out of control.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Driving on frozen lakes, ponds or rivers can be dangerous. Underwater springs, currents under the ice, or sudden thaws can weaken the ice. Your vehicle could fall through the ice and you and your passengers could drown. Drive your vehicle on safe surfaces only.

DRIVING IN WATER

Light rain causes no special off-road driving problems. But heavy rain can mean flash flooding, and flood waters demand extreme caution.

Find out how deep the water is before you drive through it. If it's deep enough to cover your wheel hubs, axles or exhaust pipe, don't drive through it. Also, water that is deep can damage your axle and other vehicle parts.

Your vehicle is capable of handling water depths up to 50.8 cm (20 inches).

If the water isn't too deep, then drive through it slowly. At fast speeds, water splashes on your ignition system and your vehicle can stall. Stalling can also occur if you get your tailpipe under water. And, as long as your tailpipe is under water, you'll never be able to start your engine. When you go through water, remember that when your brakes get wet, it may take you longer to stop.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Driving through rushing water can be dangerous. Deep water can sweep your vehicle downstream and you and your passengers could drown. If it's only shallow water; it can still wash away the ground from under your tyres, and you could lose traction and roll the vehicle over. Don't drive through rushing water.

AFTER YOU GO OFF-ROADING

There are some things to do after you go off-roading.

- Remove any brush or debris.
- Be careful to keep mud or sand from building up under the vehicle.
- Check under the vehicle for leaks.
- Check the vehicle for damage.

Be sure to have all necessary maintenance and service work done.

After you go off-roading, re-install any equipment that was removed from your vehicle:

- Re-install the side steps (if fitted).

  See the following, earlier in this section, for more information:

  - Side Steps

■ VEHICLE PARKING

AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION (IF FITTED)

⚠ *CAUTION*

Park the vehicle so that it will not roll.

Be sure the shift lever is in **P** (Park) and the park brake is firmly applied when you leave your vehicle.

Otherwise, the vehicle could move suddenly. You or others may be injured and objects could be damaged.

In order to shift into **P** (Park), do the following:

1. Hold the regular brake pedal down.
2. Set the park brake.

⚠ CAUTION

Make sure that the transfer case is in a drive gear and not in neutral. Otherwise, the vehicle will be free to roll even if the shift lever is in **P** (Park).

3. Shift into **P** (Park).
   - Press and hold the button at the end of the shift lever.
   - Move the shift lever all the way forward.
4. Turn the ignition key to **LOCK**.
5. Lock all doors and take the key with you when you leave the vehicle unattended.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not leave your vehicle while the engine is running.

The vehicle could move suddenly. You or others may be injured and objects could be damaged.

Park on a level surface, set the park brake firmly and shift the automatic transmission into **P** (Park).

If you are going to leave your vehicle, set the park brake and shift the transmission to **P** (Park) but do not shift the transfer case to the **N** (Neutral) position. Leave the transfer case in gear.

If you must leave your vehicle with the engine running, hold the regular brake pedal down after you have shifted into **P** (Park) and try to move the shift lever out of the Park position without first pulling it toward you. If you can, then the shift lever was not locked in Park.

⚠ CAUTION

When you leave your vehicle, be sure the shift lever is fully in **P** (Park) and the park brake is firmly applied. Don't try to shift to **P** (Park) if your vehicle is moving.

Make sure that the transfer case is in a drive gear and not in **N** (Neutral). Otherwise, the vehicle will be free to roll even if the shift lever is in **P** (Park).

Torque Lock

If you park your vehicle on a hill, make sure to apply the park brake first before shifting into **P** (Park). Otherwise, there will be excessive pressure on the parking mechanism which will make it difficult to shift out of **P** (Park). Before moving, always shift out of **P** (Park) then release the park brake.

If you cannot shift out of **P** (Park), you may need to have another vehicle push yours a little up-hill. This takes some of the pressure from the parking mechanism in the transmission, so you can pull the shift lever out of **P** (Park).

MANUAL TRANSMISSION (IF FITTED)

1. Hold the clutch pedal down.
2. Place your manual transmission in reverse gear and firmly apply the park brake.
3. Turn the ignition to **LOCK**.
4. Remove the key.
5. Release the clutch.

■ TRACTION

There are three systems that control the vehicle: steering, brakes, and accelerator. To keep the vehicle under control, **do not** push any of these systems beyond their limits.

Traction Control System

This system automatically limits wheel spin under slippery road conditions.

See Section 1 for more information on the traction control system.

Stabilitrak® System

This system selectively applies any one of the brakes to help maintain directional control in difficult driving conditions.

See Section 1 for more information on the Stabilitrak® system.

Locking Rear Axle (If fitted)

The locking rear axle can give added traction when driving in off-road conditions such as when driving on mud, snow, sand, steep hills and uneven terrain.

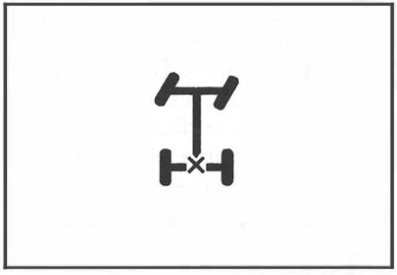
NOTICE

Do not try to use this feature if your vehicle is stuck and the tyres are spinning.

Otherwise, vehicle drivetrain components could be damaged.

The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

Always lock the rear axle before attempting situations or navigating terrain which could possibly cause the vehicle to become stuck.



The locking rear axle button is located on the instrument panel to the right of the transfer case buttons.

To lock the rear axle, do the following:

1. Place the transfer case in the Four-Wheel Low Lock mode.

   See "Full-Time Four-Wheel Drive" earlier in this section for more information.

2. With the vehicle stopped or moving less than 3 km/h (2 mph), press the locking rear axle button. The indicator light will start flashing. When the indicator light stays on solid, the rear axle is locked.

The locking rear axle will disengage if the vehicle's speed exceeds 32 km/h (20 mph), if the vehicle battery is low, or if the transfer case is shifted out of the Four-Wheel Low Lock mode.

NOTICE

Do not use the locking rear axle on pavement.

Otherwise, vehicle drivetrain components could be damaged.

The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

Use only the Four-Wheel High transfer case mode when travelling on pavement.

■ STEERING

Power Steering

If you lose power steering assist because the engine stops or the system is malfunctioning, you can still steer but it will take much more effort.

■ BRAKES

If the engine stops as you're driving, brake normally but don't pump your brakes. If the engine stops, you will have some power brake assist left, but it's used up as you brake.

The brake pedal may be harder to push and it may take longer to stop.

Disc Brake Wear Indicators

Your vehicle has four-wheel disc brakes.

Disc brake pads have built-in wear indicators that make a high-pitched warning sound when the brake pads are worn and new ones are needed.

Brake linings should always be replaced as complete axle sets.

⚠ *CAUTION*

The brake wear warning sound means that soon your brakes won't work well. That could lead to an accident. When you hear the brake wear warning sound, have the vehicle serviced.

NOTICE

Continuing to drive with worn-out brake pads could result in costly brake repairs.

Brake Adjustment

Every time you apply the brakes to stop, your disc brakes adjust themselves for wear.

Brake Pedal Travel

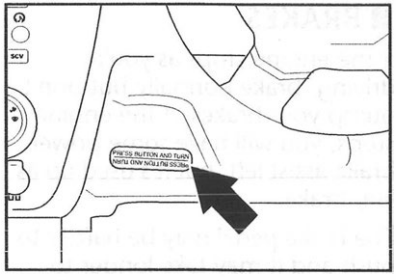
See your dealer if the brake pedal does not return to normal height, or if there is a rapid increase in pedal travel. This could be a sign of brake trouble.

Anti-lock Brake System

The anti-lock brake system helps you maintain directional stability on wet or slippery road surfaces. It automatically controls the brake operation when braking.

This occurs only during a brake application which would have caused one or more wheels to lock. You don't have to 'pump' the brakes. Just hold the brake pedal down. You may feel or hear it pulsate, but this is normal.

See "Anti-lock Brake System Warning Light" in Section 1 for more information.



Park Brake

The park brake handle is located near the left side of the steering column. The handle is used to set and release the park brake.

To set the park brake, hold the regular brake pedal down and pull the park brake handle all the way out.

If the park brake is applied and the vehicle speed is greater than 5 km/h (3 mph) for at least 3 seconds, the brake system warning light will flash and a warning chime will sound.

See "Brake System Warning Light" in Section 1.

NOTICE

Do not drive with the park brake set.

Driving with the park brake on could cause the brakes to overheat. The brakes, or other parts of the vehicle, could be damaged.

Make sure the brake system warning light is off.

To release the park brake, hold the regular brake pedal down, then grasp the handle and press the release button and rotate the handle anti-clockwise. After rotating the handle, push the handle toward the instrument panel to release the park brake.

■ SUSPENSION

The suspension system in your vehicle is designed to provide a smooth and controlled ride.

■ VEHICLE LOADING

⚠ CAUTION

Things you put inside your vehicle can strike and injure people in a sudden stop or turn, or in a crash. Put things in the cargo area of your vehicle and try to spread the weight evenly. Never stack things inside the vehicle any higher than the seatbacks. Do not leave unsecured child restraints inside the vehicle. Try to secure anything that is carried inside the vehicle. Do not leave a seat folded down unless you have to.

It is very important to know how much weight your vehicle can carry.

This weight is called the Vehicle Capacity Weight.

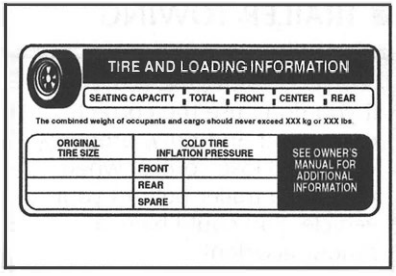
This figure includes the weight of all occupants, cargo and all nonfactory-installed options.

Your vehicle's warranty does not cover parts or components that fail because of overloading.

⚠ CAUTION

The components of your vehicle are designed to provide satisfactory service if the vehicle is not loaded in excess of the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating. Also, do not exceed the front or rear Gross Axle Weight Ratings.

Overloading can result in loss of vehicle control and personal injury. It can also shorten the service life of your vehicle.



Tyre and Loading Information Label

This label shows the proper size and recommended inflation pressures for your vehicle's tyres.

See "Tyres" in Section 4 for more information.

The label is typically affixed to your vehicle at one of the following locations:

- the rear pillar of the driver's door frame
- the rear edge of the driver's door

It also tells how many people can ride in your vehicle and gives you the Vehicle Capacity Weight.

Do not exceed the maximum vehicle capacity when loading your vehicle.

See "Certification Label" for additional loading information.

Certification Label

The Certification label shows the vehicle's Gross Vehicle Weight Rating.

The label is typically affixed to your vehicle at one of the following locations:

- the pillar behind the driver's side rear passenger door
- the rear edge of the driver's side rear passenger door

The Gross Vehicle Weight Rating is the maximum permissible loaded weight of the vehicle. It includes the weight of the vehicle, all occupants, fuel and cargo, as well as the weight of the trailer tongue if you are pulling a trailer.

Using heavier suspension components for extra durability might not change your weight rating. Ask your dealer to help you load your vehicle the right way.

Maximum Front and Rear Axle Weights

The label also shows the maximum weight that the front axle can carry (the front Gross Axle Weight Rating) and the maximum weight that the rear axle can carry (the rear Gross Axle Weight Rating).

Axle Weight Ratings	
Front Axle	1383 kg
Rear Axle	1452 kg

The weight of the cargo load must be properly distributed over both the front and rear axles.

If you are unsure of your vehicle's front, rear or total weight, weigh the vehicle at a weigh station. Your dealer can assist you with this.

■ TRAILER TOWING

⚠ CAUTION

If you don't use the correct equipment and drive properly, you could lose control when you pull a trailer behind your vehicle. You could have a serious accident.

For example, if the trailer is too heavy, the brakes may not work well, or they may not even work at all.

You and your passengers could be seriously injured.

NOTICE

Pulling a trailer improperly can damage your vehicle and result in costly repairs not covered by your warranty. To pull a trailer correctly, follow the advice in this section.

If you think you want to pull a trailer, see your dealer for information on your vehicle's trailer towing ability.

The maximum loaded trailer weight you can pull with your vehicle depends on your intended use and what special equipment has been installed on the vehicle. Information on trailer towing ability, special equipment required, and optional equipment available should be obtained from your dealer. Installation of towing equipment should be carried out only by your dealer.

Your dealer has the proper installation specifications and is aware of any necessary vehicle modifications.

Maximum trailer weight is calculated assuming only the driver is in the tow vehicle and it has all the required trailering equipment. The weight of additional optional equipment, passengers and cargo in the tow vehicle must be subtracted from the maximum trailer weight.

Use the following chart to determine the maximum trailer weight, based upon your vehicle model and options.

Maximum Trailer Weight	
Manual Transmission	1360 kg
Automatic Transmission	2040 kg

⚠ CAUTION

Trailer brakes of adequate size are required on trailers of more than 680 kilograms loaded weight.

If you do decide to pull a trailer, here are some important points:

- The gross axle weight ratings and the gross vehicle weight rating must not be exceeded.

  Trailer tongue weight must be included in the total vehicle weight.

  See "Vehicle Loading" earlier in this section for more information.

- The Gross Combination Weight Rating is the maximum permissible total loaded weight of both the vehicle and the trailer. Remember to include the weights of the people that will ride inside the vehicle.

  The total of the vehicle weight and the trailer weight must not exceed the Gross Combination Weight Rating.
- Don't tow a trailer at all during the first 800 km (500 miles) your new vehicle is driven. The engine, axle or other parts could be damaged.
- During the first 800 km (500 miles) of trailer towing, don't drive over 80 km/h (50 mph) and don't make full-throttle starts.
- Be sure your vehicle's tyres are inflated to the limit for cold tyres.

  See the tyre information label for your vehicle's tyre inflation specifications.

  Also, see "Vehicle Loading" earlier in this section for more information.
- Never exceed the Gross Trailer Weight Rating.
- Trailer tongue weight must be included in the total vehicle weight.

  Trailer tongue weight should never exceed 227 kg.
- If you are using a weight-distributing hitch, do not go over the rear axle limit before applying the weight distribution spring bars. Consider using a sway control.

  See "Hitches" later in this section.
- When towing a trailer with an automatic transmission, operate your vehicle in **D** (Drive).

  You may want to shift into **3** (Third) or, if necessary, a lower gear if the transmission shifts too often.

  When towing a trailer with a manual transmission, it is best not to use the highest gear.

- You should not park vehicles with trailers on a grade (hill). However, if you must park on a grade, have someone place wheel chocks under the trailer wheels.

  For more information, see "Parking On Hills" later in this section.

⚠ CAUTION

Trailer brakes of adequate size are required on trailers of more than 680 kilograms loaded weight.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not exceed the maximum allowable tongue weight for your vehicle.

Trailer Recommendations:

- Do not exceed your vehicle's Cargo Weight Rating. This figure is the maximum weight of the load your vehicle can carry, not including the weight of passengers.
- Weigh your vehicle with the trailer attached.

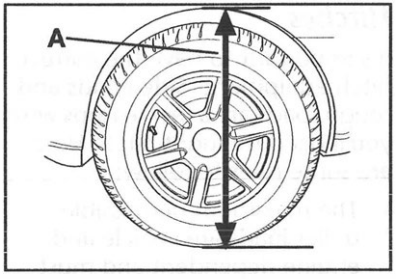
  If you are using a weight-distributing hitch, weigh the vehicle without the spring bars in place.

  The gross axle weight ratings and the gross vehicle weight rating must not be exceeded.
- You will get the best performance if you spread the weight of your load properly and if you choose the correct hitch and trailer brakes.

Hitches

It's important to have the correct hitch equipment. Side-winds and rough roads are a few reasons why you'll need the right hitch. Here are some rules to follow:

- The maximum permissible trailer loads are vehicle and engine dependent and must not be exceeded.
- If the trailer is heavily loaded, be sure to use a properly mounted, weight-distributing hitch and sway control of the proper size. This equipment is very important for proper vehicle loading and good handling when you're driving.



- If you are using a weight-distributing hitch, adjust the hitch so that distance Ⓐ remains the same before and after coupling the trailer to the vehicle.

Do not exceed any weight ratings.

See your dealer for advice and information about towing a trailer with your vehicle.

Safety Chains

You should always attach chains between your vehicle and your trailer. Cross the safety chains under the tongue of the trailer so that the tongue will not drop to the road if it becomes separated from the hitch. Instructions about safety chains may be provided by the hitch manufacturer or by the trailer manufacturer.

Always leave just enough slack so you can turn with your rig. And, never allow safety chains to drag on the ground.

Trailer Brakes

Trailer brakes of adequate size are required on trailers of more than 680 kilograms loaded weight.

Trailer Turn Signals

When you tow a trailer, your vehicle may need extra wiring. See your dealer.

When towing a trailer, the arrows on your instrument cluster will flash for turns even if the bulbs on the trailer are burnt out. You may think drivers behind you are seeing your signal, when actually they are not. It is important that you check occasionally to be sure that the trailer bulbs are still working.

Parking on Hills

⚠ CAUTION

When towing a trailer, avoid parking your vehicle on a hill. If something were to go wrong, your rig could start to move. People could be injured and both your vehicle and the trailer could be damaged.

You should not park vehicles with trailers on a grade (hill). However, if you must park on a grade, follow these steps:

1. Apply your regular brakes, but don't shift into **P** (Park) for an automatic transmission or into gear for a manual transmission yet.

   If the vehicle is facing down-hill, turn the wheels toward the kerb. If it is facing up-hill, turn the wheels toward traffic.

2. Have someone place chocks under the trailer wheels.
3. When the wheel chocks are in place, release the regular brakes until the chocks absorb the load.
4. Reapply the regular brakes. Then apply your park brake, and then shift to **P** (Park) for an automatic transmission or into gear for a manual transmission.
5. Release the regular brakes.

⚠ CAUTION

Be sure the shift lever is in **P** (Park) and the park brake is firmly applied when you leave your vehicle. If you have a manual transmission, turn the engine off and firmly set the park brake.

When you are ready to leave after parking on a hill, be sure to hold the regular brake pedal down while you start the engine, shift into gear and release the park brake.

Drive slowly until the trailer is clear of the chocks.

Stop and have someone pick up and store the chocks.

Maintenance When Trailer Towing

Your vehicle will need service more often when you're pulling a trailer. See the Maintenance Schedule for more on this.

Check periodically to see that all hitch nuts and bolts are tight.

Maintenance Guidelines 230
Add-On Equipment 230
Fuel 230
Filling the Tank 232
Bonnet Release 235
Engine Compartment 235
Engine Oil 237
Engine Coolant 241
Automatic Transmission Fluid (If fitted) 244
Manual Transmission Fluid (If fitted) 246
Hydraulic Clutch Fluid (Manual Transmission) 247
Transfer Case Lubricant (Full-Time Four-Wheel Drive Vehicles) 248
Front Axle Lubricant 249
Rear Axle Lubricant 249
Power Steering Fluid 250
Brake Master Cylinder Fluid 250
Windscreen Washer Fluid 252
Battery 252
Air Cleaner/Filter 253
Recommended Fluids and Lubricants 254
Tyres 255
Inflation 255
Inspection and Rotation 257
Tyre Replacement 259
Tyre Chains 260
Spare Tyre 261
Wheels 261
Wheel Alignment and Tyre Balancing 261
Wheel Replacement 262
Vehicle Identification Number 264
Service Parts Identification Label 265
Safety Compliance Label 265
Fuses and Circuit Breakers 266
Engine Compartment Fuse Box 268
Bulb Replacement 272
Replacement Bulb Specifications 274
Specifications and Capacities 275
Component Specifications 275
Capacities (Approximate) 275
Appearance Care 276

■ MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

The required maintenance intervals vary considerably between climates, geographical locations, terrain and driving conditions. The export-specific Maintenance Schedule booklet provided with your vehicle shows the intervals required for the various maintenance procedures for your specific area. Make sure to follow the maintenance intervals listed in the export-specific Maintenance Schedule booklet and not those listed in any other English booklet that might be provided with your vehicle.

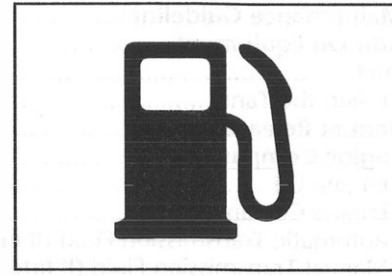
■ ADD-ON EQUIPMENT

Adding accessories to your vehicle can affect your vehicle's performance and safety.

Modifications may cause problems or damage to vehicle systems such as braking, stability, ride and handling, emissions, aerodynamics, durability, and electronic systems like anti-lock brakes, traction control and stability control.

This damage would not be covered by your warranty.

See your dealer before adding any equipment.



■ FUEL

⚠ *CAUTION*

Your vehicle was not designed for liquefied petroleum gas (propane). The use of liquefied petroleum gas (propane) could seriously jeopardise the safety and performance of your vehicle. Damage caused by the use of liquefied petroleum gas (propane) would not be covered by your warranty.

⚠ CAUTION

Fuel vapour is highly flammable. Keep sparks, flames and smoking materials away from fuel.

⚠ CAUTION

If you smell fuel fumes while driving, there may be a problem. See your dealer for service right away.

NOTICE

Use clean fuel only. Contaminated fuel may reduce the life of the fuel delivery system and the engine.

NOTICE

Fuel containing oxygenates, such as ethers and ethanol, and reformulated fuel may be available in your area.

It is recommended that you use these fuels if they comply with the required fuel specifications.

However, E85 (85% ethanol) and other fuels containing more than 10% ethanol must not be used in vehicles that were not designed for those fuels.

NOTICE *(Continued)*

Use of an inappropriate grade fuel or improper fuel additives may result in serious damage to the engine and catalytic converter.

Do not use fuel containing the octane-enhancing additive called methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT).

Engine damage caused by the use of any fuel or fuel additive that is not recommended is not covered by your vehicle warranty.

NOTICE *(Continued)*

Your vehicle was not designed for fuels that contain methanol. Methanol can corrode metal parts in your fuel system and can also damage plastic and rubber parts. Damage caused by the use of fuels that contain methanol would not be covered by your warranty.

The engine in your vehicle is designed to accept unleaded petrol only. The use of leaded petrol could affect your vehicle's performance as well as your vehicle's warranty.

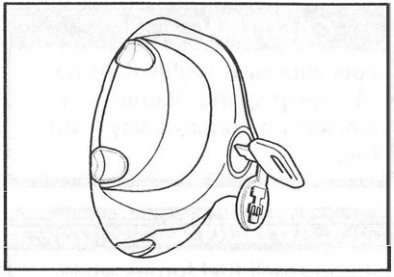
Use of the recommended fuel is an important part of the proper maintenance of your vehicle.

You should use a high quality fuel which meets the minimum octane rating recommended.

Be sure the posted octane is at least 91 (research method).

The use of petrol with an octane rating lower than that recommended may cause engine knock. Continued use can cause engine damage and void the warranty.

If you detect a heavy engine knock even when using a petrol of the recommended octane rating, have the engine checked. Short periods of engine knock during hill climbing and acceleration are acceptable.



Filling the Tank

The cap is on the left side of your vehicle.

Your vehicle is fitted with a locking fuel cap. Use the fuel cap key to unlock it.

Unlocking the fuel cap will not access the fuel fill opening.

NOTICE

Do not remove the locking fuel cap using only the key.

Turning the key anti-clockwise and pulling will not remove the fuel cap.

Pulling the key while it is in the fuel cap may result in vehicle damage.

Turn the key anti-clockwise to unlock the fuel cap.

After unlocking the fuel cap, remove the fuel filler cap by pushing the fuel cap down and turning it slowly anti-clockwise. Replace it by turning it clockwise. When you put the cap back on, continue to turn it clockwise until you hear a clicking noise.

If you drive your vehicle with a loose fuel cap, fuel may evaporate into the atmosphere. If this happens the malfunction indicator light may come on.

Check the fuel cap to be sure that it is properly installed.

⚠ CAUTION

Fuel vapour is highly flammable. Keep sparks, flames and smoking materials away from fuel.

If you get fuel on you and then something ignites it, you could be badly burnt.

⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

Turn off your engine before refuelling.

Always switch off the engine of the vehicle and any mobile phones when refuelling.

To avoid injuries to you and others, read and follow all instructions on the petrol station pump.

⚠ CAUTION

If you open the cap rapidly while pressure inside the tank is high, fuel may spray out from the tank. Before you fully open the cap, turn it slightly to release the pressure from inside the tank.

NOTICE

If you have to get a new cap, be sure to get the right one. Otherwise, the cap may not vent properly, leading to serious fuel system and other damage. Your dealer knows the correct cap for your vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION

- Never fill a portable fuel container while it is in your vehicle.
- Dispense petrol only into approved containers.
- Do not leave the fuel pump unattended while refuelling.
- Keep children away from the fuel pump.

⚠ CAUTION

- Bring the fill nozzle in contact with the inside of the fill opening before operating the nozzle.
- Do not smoke while refuelling.

⚠ CAUTION

Static electricity can ignite fuel vapour. You can be burnt and your vehicle damaged.

Before you open the fuel filler cap, touch a metal part on your vehicle to discharge the static electricity in your body.

Do not return to your seat while refuelling. If you return to your seat, your body may be recharged with static electricity again.

⚠ CAUTION

To allow room for fuel expansion in the fuel tank (caused by heat from the engine), fill the tank only until the pump's automatic nozzle shuts off.

⚠ CAUTION

If a fire starts while you are refuelling, do not remove the nozzle. Stop the flow of fuel by turning off the pump. Notify the station attendant and leave the area immediately.

NOTICE

Don't spill fuel on the vehicle's exterior surfaces. It can damage your paint. If you do, wash it off as soon as possible.

■ BONNET RELEASE

To open the bonnet, first pull the handle inside the vehicle on the lower right side of the instrument panel.

Then release the secondary latch lever at the front of the vehicle and raise the bonnet.

⚠ CAUTION

Be careful not to drop or spill things that will burn onto a hot engine. They could start a fire and you or others could be burnt.

Before closing the bonnet, make sure that all filler caps are on properly.

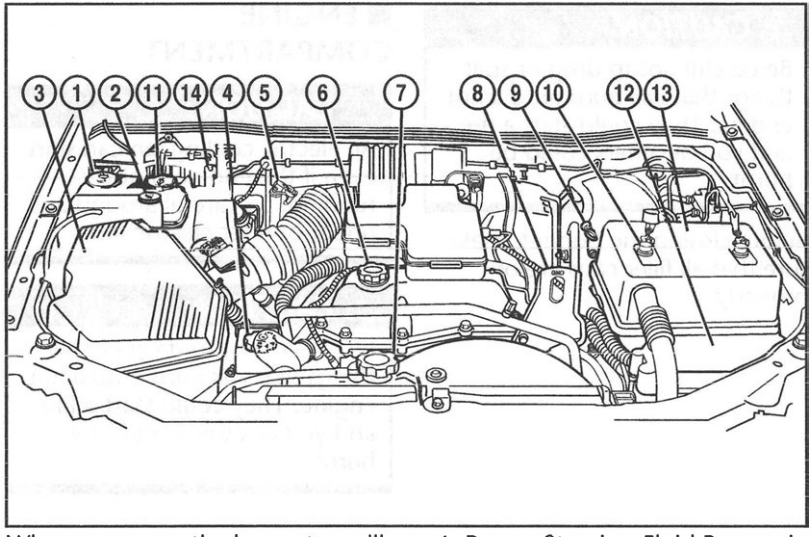
■ ENGINE COMPARTMENT

⚠ CAUTION

An electric cooling fan can start even if the engine is not running. Be careful around any under-bonnet electric fan.

⚠ CAUTION

Be careful not to drop or spill things that will burn onto a hot engine. They could start a fire and you or others could be burnt.



When you open the bonnet, you'll see:

1. Windscreen Washer Reservoir
2. Engine Coolant Reservoir
3. Engine Air Cleaner/Filter
4. Power Steering Fluid Reservoir
5. Automatic Transmission Dipstick (If fitted)
6. Oil Fill Cap
7. Radiator Cap
8. Remote Negative Battery Terminal (**GND**)
9. Engine Oil Dipstick
10. Positive Battery Terminal
11. Brake Fluid Reservoir
12. Engine Compartment Fuse Box
13. Battery
14. Clutch Fluid Reservoir (If fitted)

Before closing the bonnet, make sure that all filler caps are on properly.

Engine Oil

⚠ CAUTION

Used oil filters and empty oil containers should not be disposed of with regular trash.

NOTICE

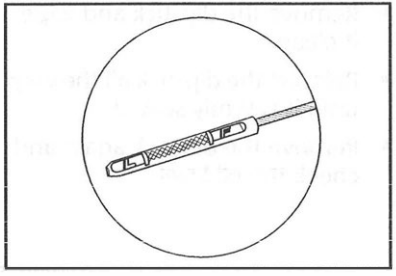
Failure to use the recommended oil can result in engine damage not covered by your warranty.

Engine oil must be kept at correct levels to help ensure proper lubrication of the vehicle's engine.

It is normal for an engine to use some oil, and some engines use more oil when they are new. It is the owner's responsibility to check the engine oil level regularly.

The best time to check the engine oil level is when the oil is warm:

- The vehicle should be on level ground.
- Stop the engine and wait a few minutes for the oil to drain back into the oil pan.
- Remove the dipstick and wipe it clean.
- Reinsert the dipstick all the way until it is firmly seated.
- Remove the dipstick again and check the oil level.



The oil level must be in the cross-hatched area on the dipstick. Add oil as required. Avoid over-filling the engine since this may cause engine damage.

NOTICE

Don't add too much oil. If your engine has so much oil that the oil level gets above the upper mark that shows the proper operating range, your engine could be damaged.

Reinsert the dipstick all the way until it is firmly seated.

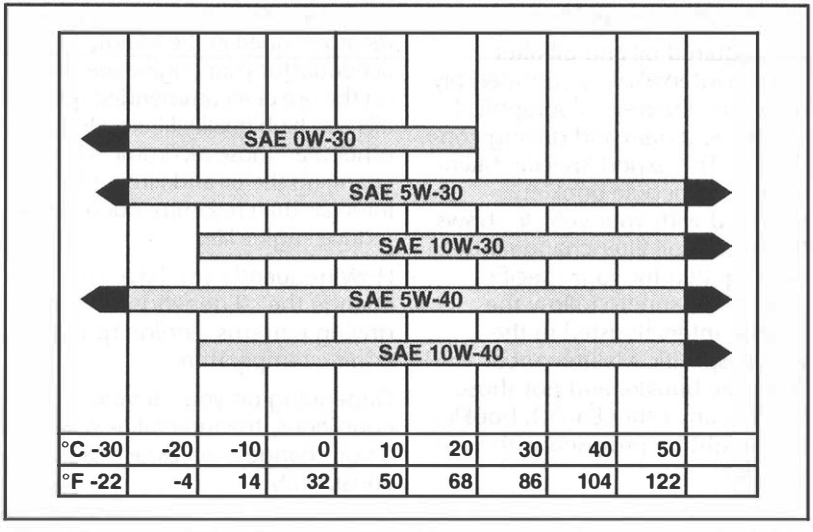
Choosing the Right Oil Quality

Use engine oil that meets the API SL/SM (ILSAC GF-3/GF-4) rating.

Oils which do not meet these specifications should not be used.

NOTICE

Failure to use the recommended oil can result in engine damage not covered by your warranty.



Choosing the Right Oil Viscosity

SAE 5W-30 is the recommended engine oil for your vehicle. SAE 10W-30 may be used at temperatures warmer than -18°C.

If you are unable to find oil of the recommended viscosity, then consider the range of temperature your vehicle will be operated in before the next oil change and use the chart above to choose an alternative that meets quality standards.

NOTICE

Failure to use the recommended oil can result in engine damage not covered by your warranty.

Engine Oil Additives

Your engine should not need any extra additives if you use the recommended oil quality and change the oil at recommended intervals.

Consult your dealer if you think your engine has an oil-related problem.

Engine Oil Change Intervals

The required oil and oil filter change intervals vary considerably between climates, geographical locations, terrain and driving conditions. The export-specific Maintenance Schedule booklet provided with your vehicle shows the oil and oil filter change intervals required for your specific area. Make sure to follow the change intervals listed in the export-specific Maintenance Schedule booklet and not those listed in any other English booklet that might be provided with your vehicle.

The oil and oil filter change intervals recommended in the Maintenance Schedule for your engine are based on the use of recommended quality oils and high quality filters. Using oil other than those recommended, or changing the oil and filter at longer intervals than recommended could reduce engine life.

How frequently you have to change the oil depends on your driving patterns, engine rpm and engine temperature.

Depending on your driving conditions, the interval at which an oil change is necessary can vary considerably.

After the **CHANGE OIL** message comes on, change the engine oil as soon as possible within 1000 kilometres (600 miles).

Even if the oil life system does not indicate that an oil change is necessary, the engine oil and filter must be changed at least once a year.

It is normal for an engine to use some oil, and some engines use more oil when they are new. It is the owner's responsibility to check the engine oil level regularly.

After you change the oil, you need to reset the engine oil life monitor.

See "Driver Information Centre" in Section 1 for information on the engine oil life monitor.

Engine damage resulting from improper maintenance is not covered by the New Vehicle Warranty.

Engine Coolant

⚠ CAUTION

If your engine overheats, see "Engine Overheating" in Section 5. Continued operation of the overheated engine, **even for a short time**, may result in a fire and the possibility of personal injury and/or severe vehicle damage.

The cooling system in your vehicle is designed to use a coolant (a mixture of ethylene glycol, corrosion inhibitors and water) rather than plain water. Use a 50/50 mixture of clean water and DEX-COOL® coolant. If you use this mixture, you don't need to add anything else.

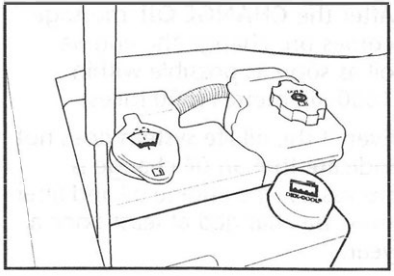
NOTICE

Do not substitute any liquids for the proper coolant mixture. Otherwise, premature corrosion may result and the engine coolant will require change sooner.

Damage caused by the use of any coolant that is not recommended is not covered by your new vehicle warranty.

Check the coolant level at regular intervals, such as when refuelling. The coolant level can be checked by looking at the see-through recovery reservoir without having to remove the cap.

The vehicle must be on a level surface.



The level should be at or above the **FULL COLD** mark.

If the coolant level is low, add a 50/50 mixture of water and DEX-COOL® coolant to bring the level to the proper mark.

⚠ CAUTION

Adding only plain water or a liquid other than the recommended coolant can be dangerous. The engine could overheat, but you would not get the overheat warning. The engine could catch on fire and you or others could be burnt.

NOTICE

If there is too much water in the coolant mixture, the liquid could freeze and crack the engine and other vehicle parts.

NOTICE

If you use the proper coolant, you do not need any extra additives or inhibitors. These can be harmful to your vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION

Under some conditions the ethylene glycol in engine coolant is combustible. To avoid being burnt, **do not** spill coolant on the exhaust system or on hot engine parts. If you have any doubt, have this operation performed by a qualified technician.

Occasionally check the coolant level in the radiator. See "Engine Overheating" in Section 5 for information on adding coolant to the radiator.

⚠ CAUTION

Steam and scalding liquids from a hot cooling system can blow out and burn you badly. Never turn the radiator cap when the engine and cooling system are hot.

NOTICE

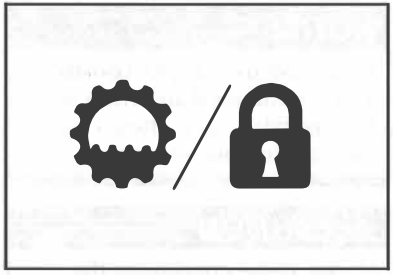
The radiator cap is a pressure-type cap and must be tightly installed to prevent coolant loss and possible engine damage from overheating.

See the Maintenance Schedule booklet to find out when the coolant must be replaced.

⚠ CAUTION

Used coolant should not be disposed of with regular trash.

Have the coolant changed by an authorised service centre, familiar with the requirements of the law regarding used coolant disposal, to help protect the environment and your health.



Automatic Transmission Fluid (If fitted)

As it may be difficult to perform the following procedure yourself, you may prefer to have the fluid level checked by your dealer or service centre.

NOTICE

Too much or too little fluid can damage your transmission.

⚠ CAUTION

When you add fluid to the automatic transmission, make sure not to overfill it. Overfilling will result in leakage on hot engine parts, and might start a fire.

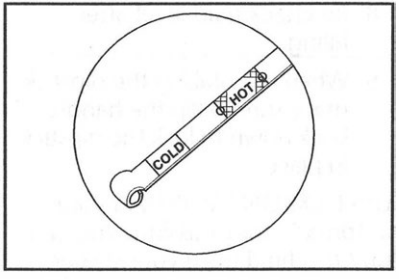
Check the fluid level at every oil change.

The fluid should be at the normal operating temperature (82-93°C) when you check it.

1. Park the vehicle on a level surface and apply the park brake.
2. With the shift lever in **P** (Park), start the engine.
3. With your foot on the brake pedal, move the shift lever through each gear range, pausing for about 3 seconds in each range. Then position the shift lever in **P** (Park).
4. Run the engine at idle speed for about 3 minutes.
5. With the engine running at idle speed, remove the dipstick, wipe it clean and reinsert it by pushing it down all the way.
6. Wait for 3 seconds, remove the dipstick again and check the fluid level.

   Keep the dipstick pointed down to get an accurate reading.

   Check both sides and read the lower level.



The level should be in the cross-hatched **HOT** area if the fluid is hot or in the **COLD** area if the fluid is cool.

7. Add the fluid only after checking the transmission fluid **while it is hot**. A cold check is used only as a reference. If the level is low, add enough fluid to bring it up to the hot area on the dipstick.

8. Re-check fluid level after filling.
9. When re-installing the dipstick, make sure to flip the handle back down to lock the dipstick in place.

Use DEXRON®-VI fluid in your automatic transmission. You can buy this fluid from your dealer.

NOTICE

Damage caused by the use of any fluid that is not recommended is not covered by your new vehicle warranty.

Change the fluid and filter at the intervals recommended in your Maintenance Schedule.

Manual Transmission Fluid (If fitted)

It is not necessary to check the transmission fluid in your vehicle, however you may have the fluid level checked by your dealer or service centre when you have the oil changed. If the fluid is leaking, have your vehicle serviced.

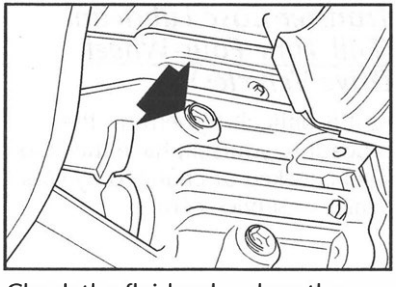
As it may be difficult to perform the following procedure yourself, you may prefer to have the fluid level checked by your dealer or service centre.

NOTICE

Too much or too little fluid can damage your transmission.

The transmission could overheat.

Make sure the transmission fluid is at the proper level.



Check the fluid only when the engine is off, the vehicle is parked on a level surface and the transmission is cool enough for you to place your fingers on the transmission case.

1. Remove the filler plug.
2. Add fluid, if needed, to bring the level up to the bottom of the filler plug hole.
3. Re-install the filler plug.

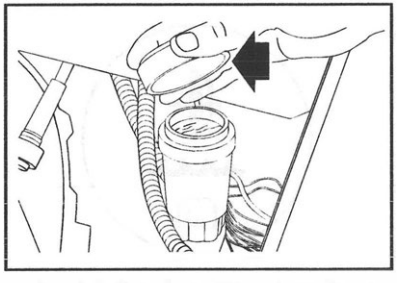
See the "Recommended Fluids and Lubricants" chart later in this section to determine what kind of fluid to use.

Hydraulic Clutch Fluid (Manual Transmission)

The clutch linkage in your vehicle is self-adjusting.

It is not necessary to regularly check the clutch fluid unless you suspect there is a leak in the system.

Adding fluid will not correct a leak.



Fluid loss in this system could indicate a problem. Have the system inspected.

Check the hydraulic clutch fluid level in the reservoir at the intervals shown in the Maintenance Schedule.

Fluid should be added if the fluid level is not at the bottom of the diaphragm when the diaphragm is in place in the reservoir.

See the "Recommended Fluids and Lubricants" chart later in this section to determine what kind of fluid to use.

Transfer Case Lubricant (Full-Time Four-Wheel Drive Vehicles)

As it is difficult to perform the procedure yourself, have the fluid level checked or changed by your dealer or service centre.

Front Axle Lubricant

It is not necessary to regularly check the fluid unless you suspect there is a leak in the system or you hear an unusual noise.

Fluid loss in this system could indicate a problem. Have the system inspected.

As it is difficult to perform the procedure yourself, have the fluid level checked or changed by your dealer or service centre.

Rear Axle Lubricant

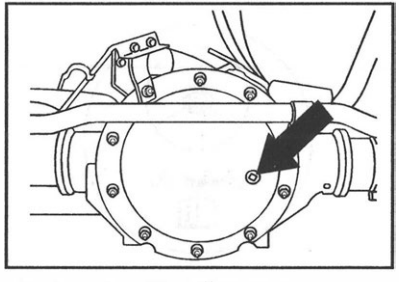
It is not necessary to regularly check the fluid unless you suspect there is a leak in the system or you hear an unusual noise.

Fluid loss in this system could indicate a problem. Have the system inspected.

See the "Recommended Fluids and Lubricants" chart later in this section to determine what kind of fluid to use.

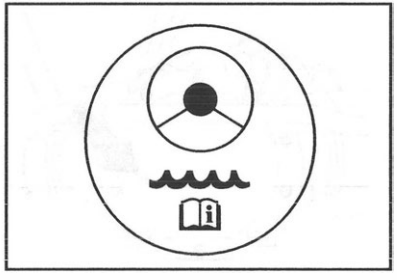
To check the fluid level:

1. Park the vehicle on a level surface and apply the park brake.
2. Turn off the engine.



3. Remove the filler plug.

   The proper fluid level is 0 mm to 10 mm (0 to 3/8 inch) below the bottom of the filler plug hole located on the rear axle.
4. Add lubricant, if needed, to bring the level up to the bottom of the filler plug hole.
5. Re-install the filler plug.



Power Steering Fluid

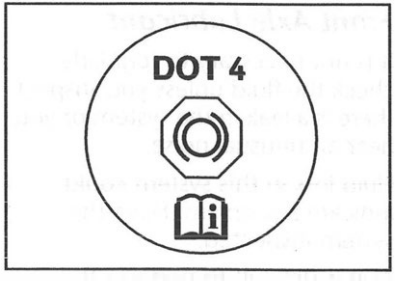
It is not necessary to regularly check the power steering fluid unless you suspect there is a leak in the system or you hear an unusual noise.

To check the fluid level:

1. Turn off the ignition and let the engine compartment cool down.
2. Wipe the cap and the top of the reservoir clean.
3. Unscrew the cap and wipe the dipstick clean. Replace the cap and completely tighten it.
4. Remove the cap again and check the fluid level on the dipstick.

   The level should be between the **ADD** and **FULL** marks.
5. If the level is low, add enough fluid to bring the level up to the proper area on the dipstick.

See the "Recommended Fluids and Lubricants" chart later in this section to determine what kind of fluid to use.



Brake Master Cylinder Fluid

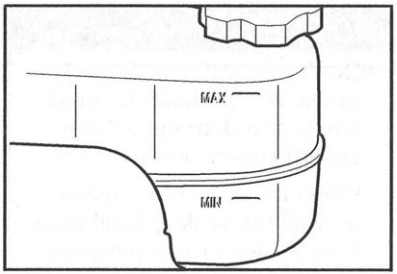
There are two reasons why the brake fluid level in the master cylinder might go down. The first is that the brake fluid level decreases by an acceptable amount during normal brake lining wear. When new linings are put in, the fluid level goes back up. The other reason is that fluid may be leaking out of the brake system. If it is, you should have the brake system fixed.

It is not a good idea to "top up" your brake fluid. Adding brake fluid will not correct a leak. If you add fluid when the linings are worn, then there will be too much fluid when you get new brake linings. You should add (or remove) brake fluid, as necessary, only when work is done on the brake hydraulic system.

⚠ CAUTION

If there is too much brake fluid, it can spill on the engine. The fluid will burn if the engine is hot enough. You or others could be burnt, and your vehicle could be damaged. Add brake fluid only when work is done on the brake hydraulic system.

Check the master cylinder fluid level in the "see-through" reservoir at the intervals shown in the Maintenance Schedule.



The level should be between the **MIN** and **MAX** marks.

Low fluid level can indicate a leak in the brake system. Have the vehicle serviced as soon as possible.

If work has just been done on the brake hydraulic system and the fluid level is low, bring it up to the proper level using DOT-4 fluid from a sealed container.

See "Recommended Fluids and Lubricants" later in this section.

To prevent contamination of the brake fluid, make sure the brake reservoir and cap are thoroughly clean before removing the cap.

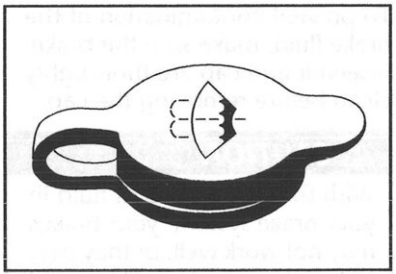
⚠ CAUTION

With the wrong kind of fluid in your brake system, your brakes may not work well, or they may not even work at all. This could cause a collision. Always use the proper brake fluid.

NOTICE

Using the wrong kind of fluid could severely damage system components. Always use the proper brake fluid.

Don't spill brake fluid on the vehicle's exterior surfaces. It can damage your paint. If you do, wash it off immediately.



Windscreen Washer Fluid

Use windscreen washer solvent such as GM Optikleen® rather than water to prevent freezing and for better cleaning.

Add washer fluid until the tank is full.

NOTICE

- Don't mix water with ready-to-use washer fluid. It could freeze and damage washer system components.
- When it's very cold outside, only fill the tank 3/4 full with fluid to allow for expansion.
- Don't use engine coolant for your windscreen washer. It can damage your washer system and paint.

Battery

Your vehicle is fitted with a battery that requires no periodic maintenance.

- You will never have to add water to the battery.

If the vehicle is not going to be driven for 25 days or longer, disconnect the cable from the negative ("-") terminal of the battery to prevent discharge.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Batteries have acid that can burn you and gas that can explode. You can be hurt badly if you aren't careful. See the section titled "How to Use this Handbook" for tips on how to work around a battery without getting hurt.

Battery posts, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds which can cause cancer and reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling.

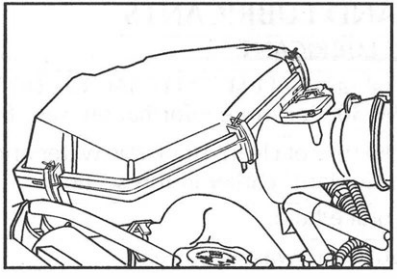
⚠ CAUTION

Do not use a match or flame near a vehicle's battery. If you need more light, use a flashlight.

Do not smoke near a vehicle's battery.

When working around a vehicle's battery, shield your eyes with protective glasses.

Keep children away from vehicle batteries.



Air Cleaner/Filter

Inspect and change the filter at the intervals recommended in your Maintenance Schedule.

To access the filter, remove the fasteners that hold the air cleaner cover in place. Remove the cover and replace the filter.

Reverse the steps for installation of the new filter.

⚠ CAUTION

The air filter must be placed properly unless you are doing repairs or maintenance work.

If the engine is started with the air filter improperly positioned, a backfire might occur and it may cause a fire due to the flame possibly created near the engine.

NOTICE

If the engine is started with the air filter improperly positioned, the engine could be damaged.

■ RECOMMENDED FLUIDS AND LUBRICANTS

USAGE	FLUID / LUBRICANT
Engine Oil	Engine oil rated API SL/SM (ILSAC GF-3/GF-4) grade SAE 5W-30 or SAE 10W-30. For more information, see "Engine Oil" earlier in this section.
Engine Coolant	50/50 mixture of clean, drinkable water and use only DEX-COOL® coolant. See "Engine Coolant" earlier in this section.
Hydraulic Brake System	DOT-4 brake fluid.
Windshield Washer Solvent	GM Optikleen® washer solvent.
Power Steering System	GM power steering fluid (GM part no. 89021184) or equivalent.
Automatic Transmission	DEXRON®-VI Automatic transmission fluid.
Manual Transmission	Manual Transmission Fluid (GM part no. 89021806).
Hydraulic Clutch System	DOT-4 brake fluid.
Front and Rear Axle	SAE 75W-90 Synthetic axle lubricant - Meeting GM 9986115 or HN2485 spec (part no. 9218 4900).
Transfer Case	Manual Transmission Fluid (GM part no. 88861800).

■ TYRES

Your new vehicle comes with high-quality tyres made by a leading tyre manufacturer.

If you ever have questions about your tyre warranty, see your selling dealer.

⚠ CAUTION

Poorly maintained and improperly used tyres are dangerous.

- Do not overload your tyres. Overloading the tyres could cause them to overheat. You could have an blow out and a serious accident.

⚠ CAUTION (Continued)

- Do not under-inflate your tyres. Under-inflating the tyres could cause them to overheat. You could have an blow out and a serious accident.
- Do not over-inflate your tyres. Over-inflated tyres are more likely to be punctured.
- Worn, old tyres can cause accidents. If the tread is badly worn, or if a tyre has been damaged, replace it.

Inflation

See the tyre information label for your vehicle's tyre inflation specifications.

To determine the location of your vehicle's tyre information label, see "Vehicle Loading" in Section 3.

The label gives the correct inflation pressures for your tyres when they're cold. Cold means your vehicle has been sitting for three hours or more - or, if driven at all, for no more than 1.6 km (1 mph).

The air pressure indicated on the label as "cold" should be maintained for the tyres to perform properly. However, do not overload your vehicle. See "Vehicle Loading" in Section 3.

Maintaining the cold tyre pressure indicated on the tyre information label leads to better fuel economy, longer tyre life, a more comfortable ride and better overall driveability.

Check your tyres at least once a month. Don't forget your spare tyre.

NOTICE

Improper tyre pressure promotes adverse effects in tyre life and vehicle performance.

Excessively low inflation causes deflection of the tyre and tyre overheating which reduces tyre strength and thus may damage the tyres. It also causes tyre overloading, abnormal wear, poor driveability, and poor fuel economy.

Excessively high inflation causes abnormal tyre wear and poor ride which promotes vehicle damage due to impact from road bumps.

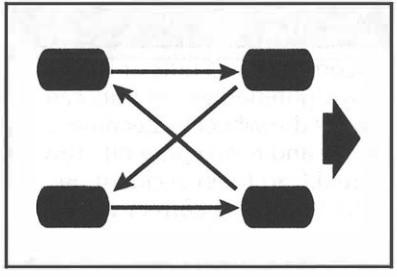
To check and adjust tyre pressure:

You cannot tell if your tyres are properly inflated simply by looking at them. Radial tyres may look properly inflated even when they are under-inflated.

For tyre pressure inspection, the use of a quality pocket tyre pressure gauge is recommended.

1. Remove the valve cap from the tyre valve stem.
2. Press the tyre gauge firmly onto the valve to get a pressure measurement.
3. If the pressure is low, add air until you reach the recommended pressure.

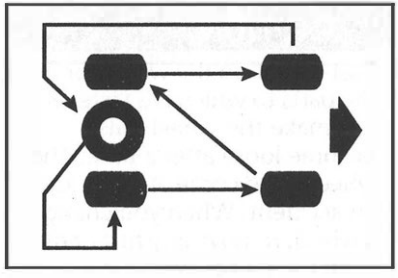
4. If you overfill the tyre, release air by pushing on the metal stem in the centre of the tyre valve.
5. Re-check the tyre pressure.
6. Be sure to put the valve caps back on the valve stems. They help prevent leaks by keeping out dirt and moisture.



Inspection and Rotation

To make your tyres last longer, have them inspected and rotated at the intervals recommended in your Maintenance Schedule.

Follow one of the diagrams above for the correct rotation pattern.



⚠ CAUTION

Don't include any tyre that does not match your vehicle's road tyres in your tyre rotation.

Make sure the wheel nuts are properly tightened.

After rotation, adjust the front and rear tyre pressures according to the tyre information label.

⚠ CAUTION

Rust or dirt on the wheel, or on the parts to which it is fastened, can make the wheel nuts become loose after a time. The wheel could come off and cause an accident. When you change a wheel, remove any rust or dirt from the places where the wheel attaches to the vehicle. In an emergency, you could use a cloth or a paper towel to do this; but be sure to use a scraper or wire brush later, if necessary, to get all the rust or dirt off.

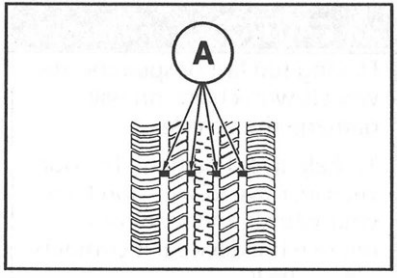
⚠ CAUTION

Incorrect wheel nuts or improperly tightened wheel nuts can cause the wheel to become loose and even come off. This could lead to an accident. Be sure to use the correct wheel nuts.

NOTICE

Improperly tightened wheel nuts can lead to brake pulsation and rotor damage. To avoid expensive brake repairs, evenly tighten the wheel nuts in the proper sequence and to the proper torque specification.

See "Specifications and Capacities" later in this section.



Tyre Replacement

Your tyres have tread wear indicators Ⓐ. They tell you when a tyre has 1.6 mm (1/16 inch) or less of tread left.

If you can see the tread wear indicators at three places around the tyre, as in this picture, you need a new tyre. Here are other things that mean you need to get a new tyre:

- The tread or side wall is cracked, cut or snagged deep enough to show cord or fabric.
- The tyre has a bump, bulge or split.

Note: Some commercial truck tyres may not have tread wear indicators.

The tyre information label says what size tyres you need.

To determine the location of your vehicle's tyre information label, see "Vehicle Loading" in Section 3.

When replacing tyres, you should use the same size, load range and construction type as the original tyres on the vehicle.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Mixing sizes or types of tyres on your vehicle could cause you to lose control while driving and may also damage the vehicle. Use the same size and type tyres on all wheels.

⚠ CAUTION

Never drive faster than the speed for which your tyres are rated, regardless of the legal speed limit. If you anticipate driving your vehicle at high speeds frequently and/or for prolonged periods of time, check with your vehicle/tyre dealer for the proper type of tyres to use for your specific driving and weather conditions.

Tyre Chains

Do not install tyre chains on the front tyres.

⚠ CAUTION

Use another type of traction device only if its manufacturer recommends it for use on your vehicle and tyre-size combination, and for your usual road conditions. Follow the manufacturer's instructions.

⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

Driving too fast or spinning the wheels with chains on will damage the vehicle.

To help avoid damage to your vehicle, drive slowly, don't spin your wheels and readjust or remove the device if it contacts your vehicle.

If you do find traction devices that will fit, install them on the rear tyres.

NOTICE

Use tyre chains only where legal, and only when you must. Use chains that are the correct size for your tyres. Install them on the rear tyres as tightly as possible with the ends securely fastened.

Do not install tyre chains on the front tyres.

Drive slowly and follow the chain manufacturer's instructions. If you hear the chains contacting your vehicle, stop and re-tighten them. If the contact continues, slow down until it stops.

Driving too fast or spinning the wheels with chains on will damage the vehicle.

See your dealer for more information.

Spare Tyre

See "Changing a Flat Tyre" in Section 5.

■ WHEELS

Wheel Alignment and Tyre Balancing

If there is unusual tyre wear or if the vehicle pulls one way or the other, the alignment may need to be reset.

If the vehicle vibrates when you are driving on a smooth road, the wheels may need to be balanced.

Wheel Replacement

Replace any wheel that is bent, cracked, or badly rusted or corroded. If wheel nuts keep coming loose, the wheel, wheel nuts and wheel bolts should be replaced.

While some aluminium wheels can be repaired, other types of wheels should be replaced if they leak air.

Use only new, GM original equipment. See your dealer for assistance.

⚠ CAUTION

Using the wrong replacement parts could be dangerous. It could affect the braking and handling of your vehicle. You could lose control of the vehicle and you or others may be injured.

NOTICE

The wrong wheel can cause problems with bearing life, brake cooling, speedometer or odometer calibration, headlight aim, bumper height, vehicle ground clearance and tyre or tyre chain clearance to the body and chassis.

⚠ CAUTION

Putting a used wheel on the vehicle is dangerous.

You would not know how the wheel had been used or the distance it had been driven.

⚠ CAUTION

Rust or dirt on the wheel, or on the parts to which it is fastened, can make the wheel nuts become loose after a time. The wheel could come off and cause an accident. When you change a wheel, remove any rust or dirt from the places where the wheel attaches to the vehicle. In an emergency, you could use a cloth or a paper towel to do this; but be sure to use a scraper or wire brush later, if necessary, to get all the rust or dirt off.

⚠ CAUTION

Never use oil or grease on studs or nuts. If you do, the nuts might come loose. Your wheel could fall off, causing a serious accident.

⚠ CAUTION

Incorrect wheel nuts or improperly tightened wheel nuts can cause the wheel to become loose and even come off. This could lead to an accident. Be sure to use the correct wheel nuts. If you have to replace them, be sure to get the right kind.

See "Specifications and Capacities" later in this section.

NOTICE

Improperly tightened wheel nuts can lead to brake pulsation and rotor damage. To avoid expensive brake repairs, evenly tighten the wheel nuts in the proper sequence and to the proper torque specification.

■ VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

The primary location for the vehicle identification number is on the chassis rail, below the driver's side B-pillar.

The secondary location for the vehicle identification number is a plate in the front corner of the instrument panel, on the left side. You can see it if you look through the windscreen from outside your vehicle.

The number may also be found in one or more of the following locations:

- Service Parts Identification Label
- Certification/Tyre Label
- Safety Compliance Label

Each character or digit in a vehicle identification number serves a purpose in identifying your vehicle. Use the following chart to help you understand your vehicle's identification number.

Understanding Your Vehicle Identification Number			
Character Position	Character Position Definition	Character	Character Description
1	Country of Origin	A	South Africa
2	Manufacturer	D	General Motors South Africa
3	Make	M	GMSA
4	GVWR/Brake System	D	5001-6000 GVW range
5	Truck Line/Chassis Type	N	Small Utility - AWD
6	Series	1	1/2 Ton Nominal
7	Body Type	3	Four-Door Utility
8	Engine Type	E	3.7L (RPO LLR)
9	Check Digit	--	Check Digit (0-9 or X)
10	Model Year	7	2007
11	Plant Location	4	GMSA
12-17	Plant Sequence Number	--	Build Sequence

The eighth character of the vehicle identification number is the engine code. This code will help you identify your engine, specifications and replacement parts.

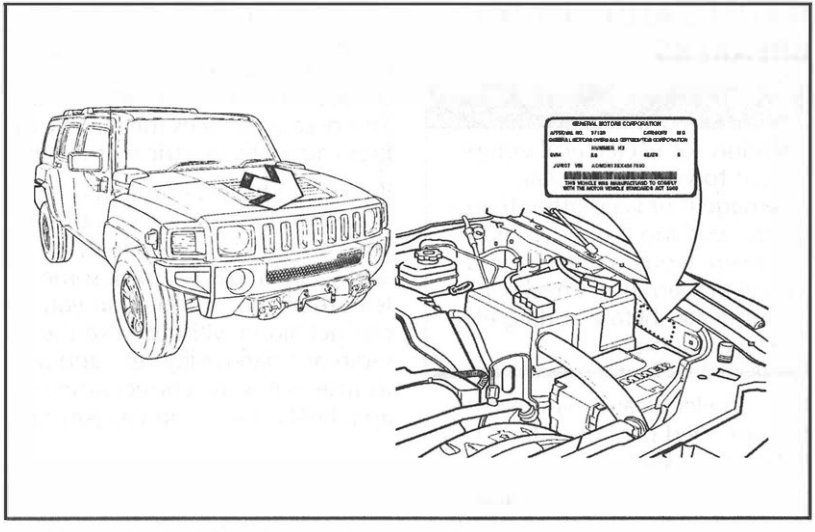
■ SERVICE PARTS IDENTIFICATION LABEL

This label is located inside the glove box. It is very helpful if you ever need to order parts.

On this label, you will find the following information:

- the vehicle identification number
- the model designation
- paint information
- a list of all production options and special equipment

Do not remove this label from the vehicle.



■ SAFETY COMPLIANCE LABEL

The Safety Compliance Label is located near the battery on the passenger's side of the engine compartment. It is on the inner front guard.

■ FUSES AND CIRCUIT BREAKERS

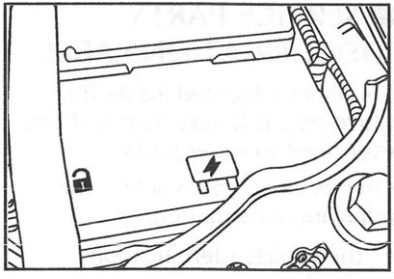
NOTICE

Adding some electrical equipment to your vehicle can damage it or keep other things from working properly. This damage wouldn't be covered by your warranty. Check with your dealer before adding electrical equipment.

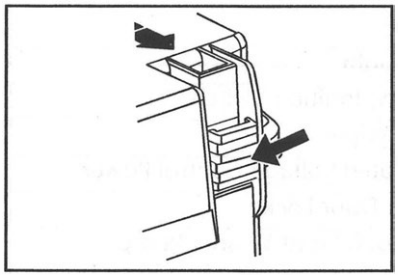
Leaving electrical equipment on for extended periods of time can flatten your battery.

The wiring circuits in your vehicle are protected from short circuits by a combination of fuses, circuit breakers and fusible thermal links. This greatly reduces the chance of fires caused by electrical problems.

If you ever have a problem on the road and don't have a spare fuse, you can borrow one that has the same amperage. Just pick some feature of your vehicle that you can get along without - like the radio or cigarette lighter - and use its fuse, if it is the correct amperage. Replace it as soon as you can.

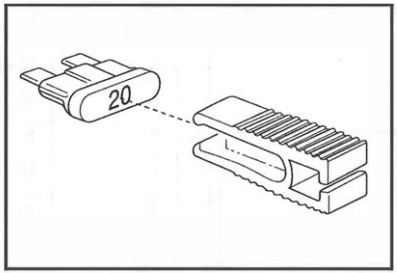


The fuse box is located on the left side of the engine compartment.

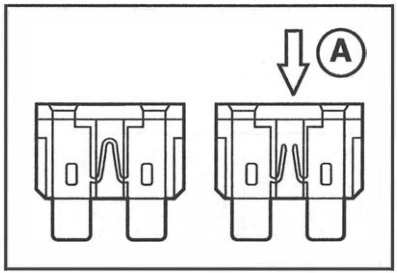


To remove the fuse box cover, press the tabs on the cover, then lift the cover off.

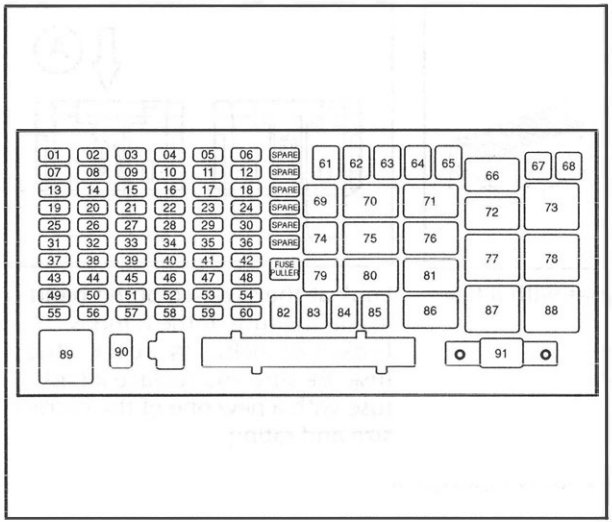
To re-install the cover, line up the tabs and push down on the cover until the tabs click into place.



You can remove fuses with a fuse extractor.



Look at the silver-coloured band inside the fuse. If the band is broken or melted Ⓐ, replace the fuse. Be sure you replace a bad fuse with a new one of the correct size and rating.



Engine Compartment Fuse Box

Fuse	Usage
1	Heated Seats
2	Grille Guard
3	Fuel Pump
4	Roof Light
5	Battery; Ignition Switch
6	Front Wiper
7	Regulated Voltage Control Power
8	Power Door Locks
9	Sun Roof; Front Washer Pump
10	Headlight Levelling
11	Air Compressor
12	Transfer Case Control Module
13	Radio; Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Display
14	Body Control Module
15	Rear Wiper Motor
16	Rear Wiper Pump Switch
17	Air Injection Reactor (AIR) Solenoid
18	Spare
19	Instrument Cluster
20	Rear Turn Signal Light; Hazard Warning Flashers

Engine Compartment Fuse Box (Continued)

Fuse	Usage
21	Powertrain Control Module 1
22	Mass Air Flow Sensor; Purge Solenoid
23	Injector
24	Front Fog Lights
25	Powertrain Control Module B
26	Air Bag
27	Supplemental Inflatable Restraints
28	Back-Up Lights
29	Anti-lock Brake System; Stabilitrak® System (If fitted)
30	Rear Window Demister
31	Canister Vent
32	Regulated Voltage Control VSense+
33	Ignition 1
34	Transmission

Fuse	Usage
35	Cruise Control; Inside Rear-view Mirror
36	Front Parking Lights
37	Left Side Rear Parking Light
38	Amplifier
39	Horn
40	Right Side Headlight
41	Left Side Headlight
42	Trailer Back-Up Lights
43	Front Parking Lights
44	Air Injection Reactor (AIR) Solenoid
45	Auxiliary Power 2
46	Electronic Throttle Control
47	Oxygen Sensor
48	Air Conditioning Clutch
49	Right Side Rear Parking Light

Engine Compartment Fuse Box (Continued)

Fuse	Usage
50	Spare
51	Auxiliary Power 1
52	Stabilitrak® System (If fitted); Anti-lock Brake System
53	Power Heater Switch
54	Stop
55	Trailer Parking Lights
56	Front Turn Signal Lights; Hazard Warning Flashers
57	Power Sun Roof
58	Transfer Case Control Module Switch
59	Climate Controls
60	Rear Fog Lights (If fitted)
61	Power Seat Controls

Fuse	Usage
62	Air Pump
63	Right Side Power Window
64	Anti-lock Brake System; Stabilitrak® 2 Solenoid (If fitted)
67	Anti-lock Brake System; Stabilitrak® 1 Motor (If fitted)
68	Left Side Power Window
82	Climate Controls Fan
83	Electronic Brake Controller
84	Trailer B+ Fuse
85	Starter
91	Mega-fuse

Engine Compartment Fuse Box (Continued)

Relay	
66	Fuel Pump
69	Front Fog Lights
70	High Beam Headlights; Low Beam Headlights
71	Rear Demister
72	Windscreen Wiper On/Off
73	Windscreen Wiper High/Low
74	Front Parking Lights
75	Headlights
76	Air Conditioning Clutch
77	Powertrain Control Module
78	Run; Crank
79	Horn
80	Air Injection Reactor (AIR) Solenoid
81	Powertrain (Starter)

Relay	
86	Rear Fog Lights (If fitted)
87	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning
88	Retained Accessory Power
89	Parking Lights
Diode	
65	Wiper Diode
90	Air Conditioning Clutch Diode

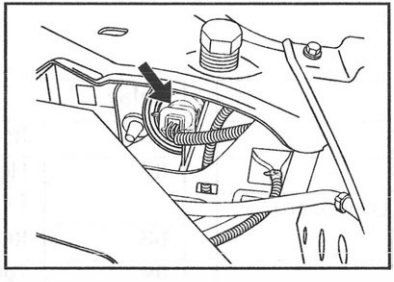
■ BULB REPLACEMENT

See your dealer for any bulb changing procedure not listed in this section.

Headlight aiming is important to safe driving. See your dealer for service.

Halogen Bulbs

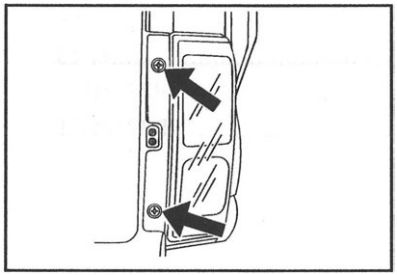
> **⚠ CAUTION**
>
> Halogen bulbs contain pressurised gas and may burst if dropped or scratched. You or others may be injured. Follow all instructions on the bulb package.



Headlights

1. Open the bonnet.
2. Locate the affected headlight on the inner front portion of the bonnet.
3. Turn the bulb socket anti-clockwise and pull the bulb assembly straight out.
4. Remove the electrical connector by pushing the tab.
5. Pull the bulb socket out and replace it with a new one.
6. Connect the electrical connector to the new bulb socket.
7. Re-install the bulb socket and turn it clockwise to secure it.

Headlight aiming is important to safe driving. See your dealer for service.



Tail Lights, Stoplights, Back-Up Lights and Rear Turn Signals

1. Open the swing-gate.
2. Remove the two screws from the light assembly.
3. Pull the light assembly away from the vehicle.
4. Turn the bulb socket anti-clockwise to remove it.
5. Grasp the socket firmly and pull the bulb out.
6. Push the new bulb into the socket until it clicks.
7. Insert the socket into the light assembly and turn it clockwise to secure it.
8. Re-install the lamp assembly.

   When re-installing the light assembly, align the pins on the light assembly with the retainer tabs in the vehicle's body.
9. Install the two screws and tighten.
10. Close the swing-gate.

■ REPLACEMENT BULB SPECIFICATIONS

Headlight Bulbs H-13
Rear Turn Signal Light P27/7WLL
Back-Up Light P27/7WLL
See your dealer for any bulb not listed in this section.

■ SPECIFICATIONS AND CAPACITIES

Component Specifications

VORTEC L5 Engine

Type	3.7L
VIN Code	E
Wheel Nut Torque	140 Nm

Capacities (Approximate)

Fuel Tank	87.1 L
Crankcase (Quantity With Filter)	5.7 L*†
Cooling System	9.5 L†
Automatic Transmission	4.7 L
Manual Transmission	2.3 L
Transfer Case	1.5 L
Air Conditioning Refrigerant (R-134a)	‡

* Change filter at every oil change.

†Re-check fluid level after filling.

‡For the air conditioning system refrigerant charge amount, see the refrigerant caution label located under the bonnet. See your dealer for more information.

■ APPEARANCE CARE

⚠ CAUTION

Care should be taken to avoid contamination of the safety belt webbing with polishes, oils and chemicals, and particularly battery acid. Cleaning may safely be carried out using mild soap and water. The belt should be replaced if webbing becomes frayed, contaminated or damaged.

General Motors offers products specially designed to maintain the appearance and to help care for your vehicle.

See your dealer for more information.

Jump Starting 278
Towing 282
Engine Overheating 282
Checking and Adding Coolant 284
Engine Fan Noise 287
Changing a Flat Tyre 287
Jack and Spare Tyre Removal 289
Changing the Flat Tyre 291
Storing Tyre and Jacking Equipment 297
Rear-Mounted Spare Tyre 299
If Your Vehicle Gets Stuck 300
Rocking Your Vehicle 301
Recovery Hooks 302
Data Collection and Event Data Recorders ... 303

For HUMMER Roadside Assistance, call 1800 50 4866 or 1800 50 HUMMER. You can reach us 24 hours a day, 365 days of the year.

■ JUMP STARTING

If your battery is flat, you may use another vehicle and some jumper leads to start your vehicle.

The other vehicle must have a 12-volt battery with a negative earth.

NOTICE

If the other vehicle does not have a 12-volt battery with a negative earth, both vehicles could be damaged.

NOTICE

Trying to start your vehicle by pushing or pulling it won't work and could even damage your vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION

Batteries have acid that can burn you and gas that can explode. You can be hurt badly if you aren't careful. See the section titled "How to Use this Handbook" for tips on how to work around a battery without getting hurt.

Do not use a match or flame near a vehicle's battery. If you need more light, use a flashlight.

⚠ CAUTION

Every new GM vehicle uses a battery that requires no maintenance. However, if another battery has filler caps, be sure the right amount of fluid is there. If it is low, add water to make sure that there is no explosive gas present.

To jump start your vehicle, follow these steps:

NOTICE

Ignoring these steps could result in costly damage to your vehicle.

The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

1. Get the vehicles close enough so the jumper leads can reach. Be sure the vehicles aren't touching each other.
2. To ensure that the vehicles do not roll, set the park brake firmly on both vehicles involved in the jump starting procedure.

   Shift an automatic transmission into **P** (Park) and a manual transmission into **N** (Neutral) before setting the park brake.
3. Turn off the ignition on both vehicles. Turn off the radios and all lights that aren't needed.

   Unplug any accessories that are plugged into the cigarette lighter or the accessory power outlets.

NOTICE

If you leave the radio or other accessories on, they could be badly damaged.

The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

4. Now open the bonnet and locate the positive (+) and negative (-) battery terminals.

⚠ CAUTION

Fans or other moving engine parts can injure you badly. Keep your hands away from moving parts once the engine is running.

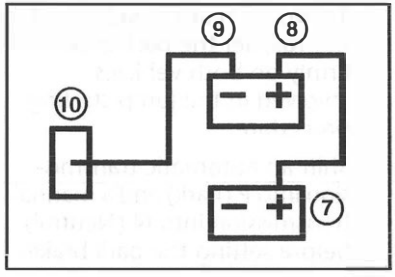
Your vehicle has a remote negative (-) battery terminal.

The remote negative (-) terminal (marked **GND**) is located near the front of the engine compartment.

See the engine compartment diagram in Section 4 to locate the remote terminal.

Always use the remote negative earth location instead of the terminal on your vehicle's battery.

5. To access your vehicle's positive terminal, you will need to open the cover.



6. Check that the jumper leads don't have any loose or missing insulation. If they do, you could get a shock and the vehicles could be damaged.

   Do not connect positive (+) to negative (-) or you will get a short that would damage the battery and possibly other parts.

   Do not connect the negative (-) lead to the negative (-) terminal on the flat battery because this can cause sparks.

7. Connect the positive (+) (red) lead to the positive (+) terminal on the flat battery. Use the remote positive (+) terminal if the vehicle has one.

8. Don't let the other end touch metal, then connect it to the positive (+) terminal of the good battery.

   Use the remote positive (+) terminal if the vehicle has one.

9. Now take the negative (-) (black) lead. First connect it to the good battery's negative (-) terminal. Use the remote negative (-) terminal if the vehicle has one. Don't let the other end touch metal yet.

   Do not connect the negative (-) lead to the negative (-) terminal on the flat battery because this can cause sparks.

10. Attach the other end of the negative lead to a heavy metal part on the engine of the vehicle with the flat battery, or to a remote negative (-) terminal if the vehicle has one.

    Attach the lead at least 45 cm (18 inches) away from the flat battery, but not near engine parts that move.

    Always use the remote negative terminal instead of the terminal on your vehicle's battery.

11. Start the vehicle with the good battery. Run the engine for a while.

12. Then try to start the other vehicle.

    If the engine does not start after a few tries, the vehicle may need service.

13. Remove the leads in reverse order to prevent electrical shorting.

NOTICE

Damage to your vehicle may result from electrical shorting if jumper leads are connected or disconnected incorrectly. To prevent electrical shorting, take care that the leads do not touch each other or any other metal.

Remove the leads in the correct order.

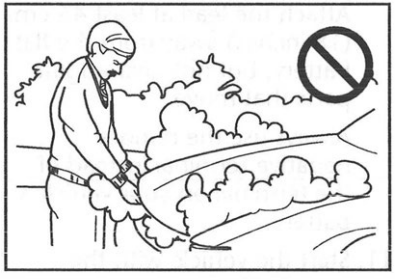
Ignoring these steps could result in costly damage to your vehicle.

The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

14. Re-install the positive (+) terminal cover.

■ TOWING

See your dealer or a professional towing service if you need to have your vehicle towed.



■ ENGINE OVERHEATING

⚠ CAUTION

Steam from an overheated engine can burn you badly. Stay away from the engine if you see or hear steam coming from it.

The engine coolant temperature gauge shows the engine coolant temperature. If the pointer reaches the shaded warning area of the gauge, the engine is too hot!

An overheat warning message may appear in the driver information centre display.

See "Driver Information Centre Messages" in Section 1 for more information.

To avoid added strain on a hot engine, the air conditioning compressor is automatically turned off.

If you see or hear steam coming from the engine, stop and turn the engine off. Do not open the bonnet until the engine has cooled down.

If you get the overheat warning with no sign of steam:

1. Turn off your air conditioner and turn on the heater at high speed.
2. In heavy traffic, shift to **N** (Neutral) while stopped.

   Pull over and stop the vehicle as soon as it is safe to do so. Allow the engine to idle for a few minutes.

If the coolant temperature gauge still shows an overheated condition, pull over, stop and park your vehicle right away.

If there is still no sign of steam, press the accelerator pedal until the engine speed is about twice as fast as normal idle speed for about 3 minutes while you are parked.

If the overheat warning continues, turn off the engine and get everyone out of the vehicle right away.

If the coolant in the coolant tank has been boiling, do not touch it until it has cooled down.

The vehicle should be parked on a level surface.

The level in the coolant recovery tank should be at or above the **FULL COLD** mark.

If the coolant level is low, there may be a leak in the cooling system.

⚠ CAUTION

Engine parts may be very hot. Do not touch them.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not run the engine if there is a leak. All the coolant could leak out and cause an engine fire. You could be burnt.

NOTICE

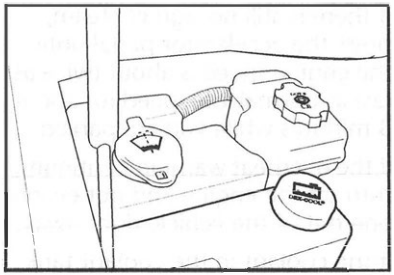
Running your engine without coolant could cause engine damage that wouldn't be covered by your warranty.

If the coolant is leaking, have it fixed immediately.

If the coolant is not leaking, start the engine again.

To check the operation of the fan, press the accelerator pedal. Fan speed should increase as the idle speed is doubled. If it does not, the vehicle needs service.

Turn off the engine.



Checking and Adding Coolant

The coolant level can be checked by looking at the see-through recovery reservoir without having to remove the cap.

The vehicle must be on a level surface.

The level should be at or above the **FULL COLD** mark.

If the coolant level is low, add a 50/50 mixture of water and DEX-COOL® coolant to bring the level to the proper mark.

See "Engine Coolant" in Section 4.

⚠ CAUTION

Adding only plain water or a liquid other than the recommended coolant can be dangerous. The engine could overheat, but you would not get the overheat warning. The engine could catch on fire and you or others could be burnt.

NOTICE

If there is too much water in the coolant mixture, the liquid could freeze and crack the engine and other vehicle parts.

⚠ CAUTION

- Do not substitute any liquids for the proper coolant mixture. The engine could catch on fire and you or others could be burnt.
- Do not spill coolant on hot engine parts.

NOTICE

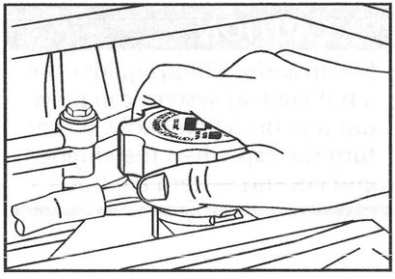
Do not substitute any liquids for the proper coolant mixture. Otherwise, premature corrosion may result and the engine coolant will require change sooner.

Damage caused by the use of any coolant that is not recommended is not covered by your new vehicle warranty.

When the coolant in the tank is up to the proper mark, go back in and start your vehicle. If the coolant temperature gauge still shows an overheat condition, you can add coolant directly to the radiator, but the radiator has to cool before you can do it.

⚠ CAUTION

Steam and scalding liquids from a hot cooling system can blow out and burn you badly. Never turn the cap when the engine and cooling system are hot.



Here's how to add coolant to the radiator:

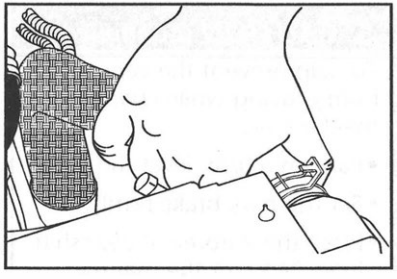
1. To remove the cap when the cooling system is no longer hot, turn it slowly one full turn to the left and then stop.

   If you hear a "hiss", wait for that to stop. The "hiss" means there is still some pressure left. Then, remove the cap.

Note:

If, at any time during this procedure, coolant begins to flow out of the filler neck, re-install the radiator pressure cap.

2. Fill the radiator with the right mixture, up to the base of the filler neck.
3. Then go over to the coolant recovery tank and fill it up to the **FULL COLD** mark.
4. Put the cap back on the coolant recovery tank, but leave the radiator cap off.



5. Start the engine and let it run until you can feel that the upper radiator hose is getting hot (watch out for the engine cooling fans). By this time, the coolant level inside the radiator filler neck will be lower.
6. Add more of the right mixture through the filler neck until the level reaches the base of the filler neck.
7. Re-install the pressure cap.

■ ENGINE FAN NOISE

Your vehicle is fitted with a clutched engine cooling fan.

Under most driving conditions, the fan clutch is not fully engaged.

This improves fuel economy and reduces noise.

Under heavy vehicle loading, trailer towing or high outside temperatures, the fan speed increases when the clutch engages.

An increase in fan noise is normal.

The noise will go away when the fan slows down and the clutch disengages.

■ CHANGING A FLAT TYRE

⚠ *CAUTION*

- All passengers must be out of the vehicle when it is being jacked.
- Do not jack a vehicle with a trailer attached. Remove the trailer first.
- Only jack the vehicle on hard level surfaces.
- Use the jack only at the designated lifting points. Use in other locations may result in the vehicle falling off the jack, or damage to the vehicle.
- Do not start or run the engine while the vehicle is supported by the jack.

⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

- Use the jack only for lifting the vehicle when changing wheels.
- Do not get under a vehicle supported only by a jack; use vehicle support stands.

⚠ CAUTION

If using a jack (or hoist) other than the jack supplied with the vehicle, refer to "Changing the Flat Tyre" later in this section for the correct lifting positions.

⚠ CAUTION

Lifting a vehicle and getting under it to do maintenance or repairs is dangerous without the appropriate safety equipment and training.

⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

The jack provided with your vehicle is designed only for changing a flat tyre and should only be used for that purpose.

If the jack is used for anything else, you or others could be badly injured or killed if the vehicle slips off the jack.

⚠ CAUTION

Avoid further tyre and wheel damage by driving very slowly to a level place and stopping. Turn on your hazard warning flasher.

Changing a tyre can cause injury. The vehicle can slip off the jack and injure you or other people.

⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

To help prevent the vehicle from moving while changing the flat tyre:

- Park on a firm, level surface.
- Set the park brake firmly.
- Place the automatic gear shift in **P** (Park), or the manual gear shift in **1** (First) or **R** (Reverse).
- Make sure that the transfer case is in a drive gear and not in neutral. Otherwise, the vehicle will be free to roll even if the shift lever is in **P** (Park).
- Turn off the engine.

⚠ CAUTION *(Continued)*

- Do not start the vehicle while it is raised on the jack.
- Before jacking, have all passengers get out of the vehicle.
- Put blocks at the front and rear of the tyre furthest away from the one being changed.

Jack and Spare Tyre Removal

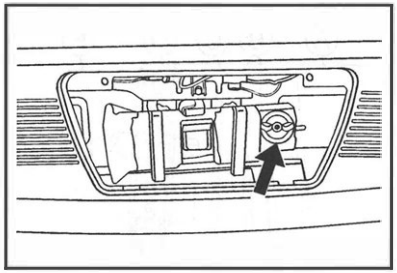
The jack storage bag and tool bag are located in the swing-gate.

To remove the equipment, do the following:

1. Open the swing-gate.

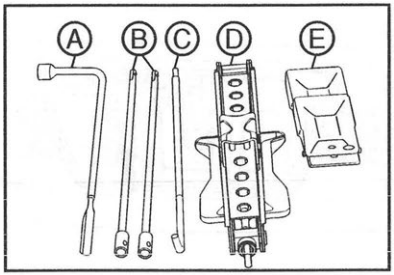
   See "Swing-Gate" in Section 1 for more information.

2. Lift the two latches and pull the jack cover off.



3. Turn the wing nut anti-clockwise to release the jack storage bag and tool bag.
4. Remove the jack storage bag and tool bag.

   If your vehicle has locking wheel nuts, the key is in the tool bag.

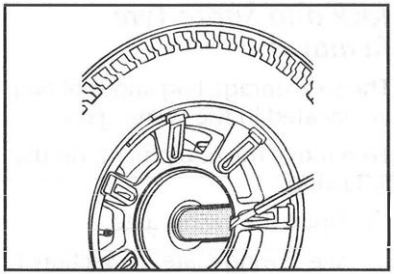


5. Unfasten the straps holding the wheel blocks to the jack.

   Remove the jack Ⓓ and wheel blocks Ⓔ from the storage bag.

6. Remove the extensions Ⓑ and the wrench Ⓐ from the tool bag.

7. Remove jack handle Ⓒ.

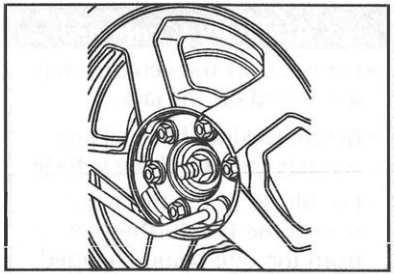


The spare tyre is attached to the tyre carrier on the outside of the vehicle.

To access the spare tyre, do the following:

1. Release the latch and open the spare tyre cover (if fitted).

2. To remove the centre cap, place the flat end of the wheel wrench in the slot on the wheel and gently pry it off.



3. Remove the wheel nuts and take off the tyre.

   For wheels with a wheel lock key, use the wheel lock key between the lock nut and wrench.

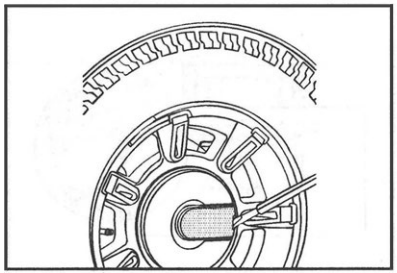
   See "Storing Tyre and Jacking Equipment" later in this section for more information.

4. Always close and latch the spare tyre cover (if fitted).

NOTICE

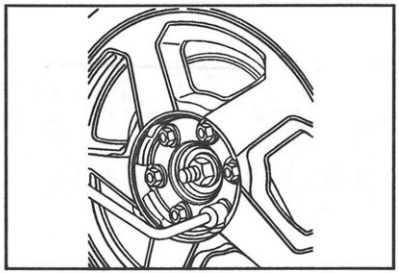
Make sure the spare tyre cover is completely closed before opening the swing-gate.

Opening the swing-gate with the spare tyre cover unlatched could damage the vehicle.



Changing the Flat Tyre

1. To remove the centre cap, place the flat end of the wheel wrench in the slot on the wheel and gently pry it off.

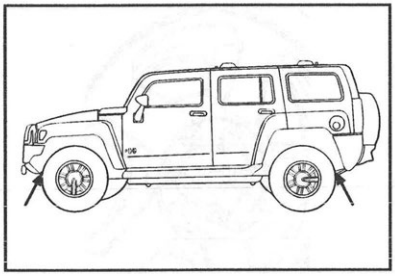


2. Loosen the wheel nuts with the wheel wrench. Do not remove them yet.

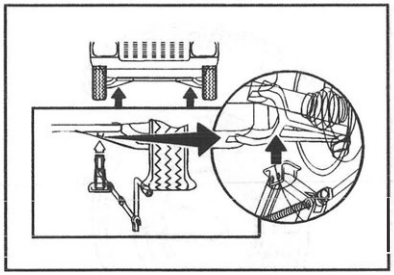
   For wheels with a wheel lock key, use the wheel lock key between the lock nut and wrench.

3. Assemble the wheel wrench and the two jack handle extensions.

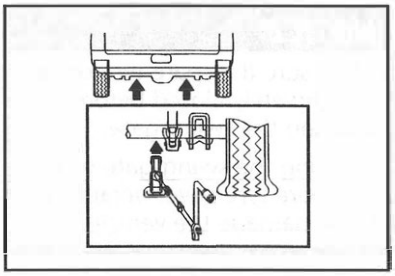
   Attach the jack handle to the jack.



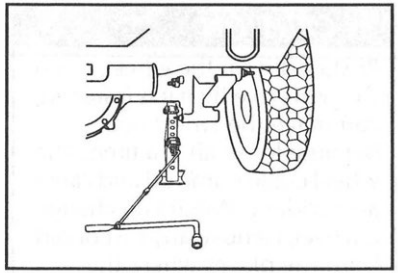
4. Place the jack under the jacking point nearest the tyre you want to change.



- If the flat tyre is on a front wheel, place the jack on the front lower control arm along the bar that runs front-to-back.



- If the flat tyre is on a rear wheel, place the jack under the rear axle.



5. Turn the wheel wrench clockwise to raise the jack.

   Raise the jack until the jack head fits firmly into place.

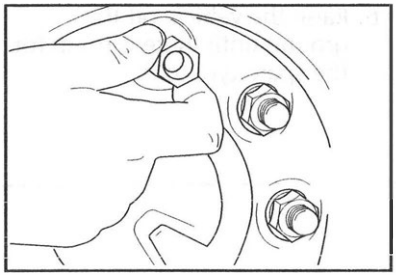
⚠ CAUTION

Getting under a vehicle when it is jacked up is dangerous. If the vehicle slips off the jack, you could be badly injured or killed. No person should place any portion of their body under a vehicle when it is supported only by a jack.

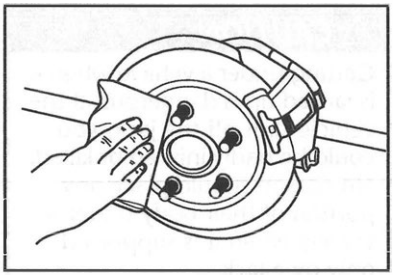
⚠ CAUTION

Raising your vehicle with the jack improperly positioned can damage the vehicle or may allow the vehicle to fall off the jack. To avoid personal injury and vehicle damage, be sure to fit the jack lift head into the proper location before raising the vehicle.

6. Raise the vehicle off the ground until there is room for the spare tyre to fit.



7. Remove the wheel nuts and take off the tyre.



8. Remove any dirt or rust from the wheel bolts, mounting surfaces and spare wheel.

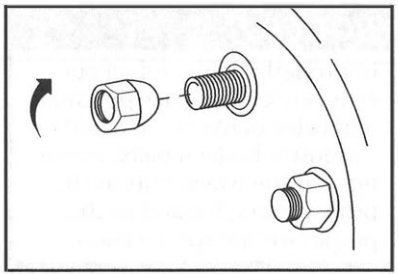
⚠ CAUTION

Rust or dirt on the wheel, or on the parts to which it is fastened, can make the wheel nuts become loose after a time. The wheel could come off and cause an accident. When you change a wheel, remove any rust or dirt from the places where the wheel attaches to the vehicle. In an emergency, you could use a cloth or a paper towel to do this; but be sure to use a scraper or wire brush later, if necessary, to get all the rust or dirt off.

⚠ CAUTION

Never use oil or grease on studs or nuts. If you do, the nuts might come loose. Your wheel could fall off, causing a serious accident.

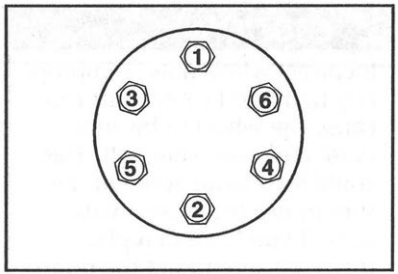
9. Place the spare tyre on the wheel mounting surface.



10. Install the wheel nuts with the rounded end toward the wheel and tighten until the wheel is held against the hub.

    For wheels with a wheel lock key, use the wheel lock key between the lock nut and wrench.

11. Turn the wheel wrench anti-clockwise to lower the vehicle.
12. Lower the jack completely.



13. Tighten the nuts firmly with a wrench in the pattern shown above.

⚠ CAUTION

Incorrect wheel nuts or improperly tightened wheel nuts can cause the wheel to become loose and even come off. This could lead to an accident. Be sure to use the correct wheel nuts. If you have to replace them, be sure to get the right kind. Stop somewhere as soon as you can and have the nuts tightened with a torque wrench to the proper torque.

See "Specifications and Capacities" in Section 4 for the proper wheel nut torque.

NOTICE

Improperly tightened wheel nuts can lead to brake pulsation and rotor damage. To avoid expensive brake repairs, evenly tighten the wheel nuts in the proper sequence and to the proper torque specification.

14. When you install the wheel and tyre, you must also reinstall the centre cap. Place the cap on the wheel and tap it into place until it sits flush with the wheel.

15. Store all the equipment in the proper storage areas.

    Store the flat tyre where the spare tyre was stored.

    See "Storing Tyre and Jacking Equipment" later in this section for more information.

⚠ CAUTION

Storing a jack, a tyre or other equipment in the passenger's compartment of the vehicle could cause injury. In a sudden stop or collision, loose equipment could strike someone. Store all these in the proper place.

16. Always close and latch the spare tyre cover (if fitted).

NOTICE

Make sure the spare tyre cover is completely closed before opening the swing-gate.

Opening the swing-gate with the spare tyre cover unlatched could damage the vehicle.

After installing the spare tyre on your vehicle, stop as soon as possible to make sure the tyre is correctly inflated.

Storing Tyre and Jacking Equipment

To stow a rear-mounted tyre:

1. Release the latch and open the spare tyre cover (if fitted).
2. Mount the tyre on the swing-gate.
3. Install the wheel nuts and tighten by hand.
4. Tighten the nuts firmly using the wheel wrench.

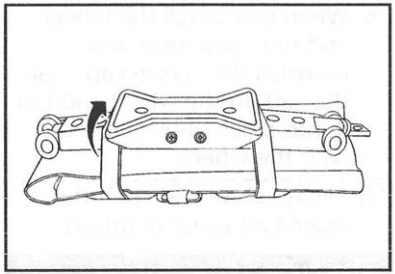
   For wheels with a wheel lock key, use the wheel lock key between the lock nut and wrench.
5. Try to move the tyre with your hands to be sure that it is secured in place.
6. When you install the wheel and tyre, you must also re-install the centre cap. Place the cap on the wheel and tap it into place until it sits flush with the wheel.
7. Always close and latch the spare tyre cover (if fitted).

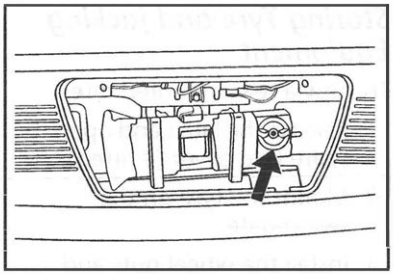
NOTICE

Make sure the spare tyre cover is completely closed before opening the swing-gate.

Opening the swing-gate with the spare tyre cover unlatched could damage the vehicle.

See "Rear-Mounted Spare Tyre" later in this section for more information.





⚠ CAUTION

Storing a jack, a tyre or other equipment in the passenger's compartment of the vehicle could cause injury. In a sudden stop or collision, loose equipment could strike someone. Store all these in the proper place.

To stow the equipment:

1. Return the equipment to the tool bag.
2. Place the tool bag behind the tabs in the swing-gate.
3. Place the jack and wheel blocks in the storage bag and slide the straps through the rings on the bag.
4. Place the jack storage bag behind the tabs in the swing-gate, on top of the tool bag.
5. Secure the jack and tool bag with the wing nut retainer.
6. To re-install the cover, insert the tabs into the holes on the swing-gate.

   Press the latches down firmly.

Rear-Mounted Spare Tyre

The spare tyre is attached to the tyre carrier on the outside of the vehicle.

Although the spare tyre was fully inflated when your vehicle was new, it can lose air after a time.

Check the inflation pressure regularly.

See the tyre information label for the proper tyre inflation specifications.

To determine the location of your vehicle's tyre information label, see "Vehicle Loading" in Section 3.

Always close and latch the spare tyre cover (if fitted).

NOTICE

Make sure the spare tyre cover is completely closed before opening the swing-gate.

Opening the swing-gate with the spare tyre cover unlatched could damage the vehicle.

After installing the spare tyre on your vehicle, stop as soon as possible to make sure the tyre is correctly inflated.

Have a damaged or flat road tyre repaired as soon as you can.

Of course it is best to replace your spare with a road tyre as soon as you can. Your spare will last longer and be in good shape in case you need to use it again.

Do not mix tyres and wheels of different sizes. They won't fit.

■ IF YOUR VEHICLE GETS STUCK

If your vehicle gets stuck in sand, mud, ice or snow, you will need to spin the wheels.

Do not, however, spin the wheels too fast.

⚠ CAUTION

If you let your tyres spin at high speed, they could explode. You or others could be injured. Also, the transmission or other parts of the vehicle could overheat and cause an engine fire or other damage.

If the vehicle gets stuck, spin the wheels as little as possible. Do not spin the wheels above 55 km/h (35 mph), as shown on the speedometer.

NOTICE

Spinning the wheels can destroy parts of the vehicle, including the tyres.

Spinning the wheels too fast while shifting the transmission back and forth could destroy the transmission.

For information about using tyre chains on your vehicle, see "Tyre Chains" under "Tyres" in Section 4.

Rocking Your Vehicle

To free your vehicle when it is stuck:

1. Turn the steering wheel left and right to clear the area around the front wheels.

   Note:

   Your vehicle has a traction control system that will activate when it senses that the wheels are spinning.

   See Section 1 for more information on the traction control system.

2. Then, with the wheels straight ahead, do the following:

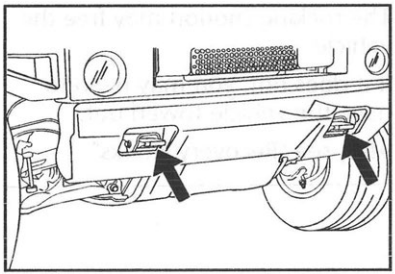
   Shift the transmission back and forth between **R** (Reverse) and a forward gear (first or second gear for vehicles with manual transmissions), spinning the wheels as little as possible.

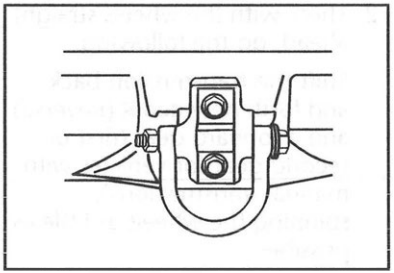
   Release the accelerator pedal while you shift and press it lightly when in gear.

The rocking motion may free the vehicle.

If it does not, you may need to have the vehicle towed out.

Also, see "Recovery Hooks".





Recovery Hooks

Your vehicle is fitted with two front recovery hooks and one rear recovery hook.

You may use them to pull the vehicle out if it is stuck in sand, mud, snow, etc.

⚠ CAUTION

During use, keep people away from the vicinity of the recovery hooks and any chains or cables.

Always pull the vehicle straight out. Never pull on the hooks at a sideways angle.

NOTICE

Never use the recovery hooks or brush guard for towing your vehicle. The vehicle could be damaged and the repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

■ DATA COLLECTION AND EVENT DATA RECORDERS

Your vehicle has computers that monitor and control vehicle systems and performance. Special equipment is needed to retrieve this data.

GM will only access this information with the consent of the vehicle owner or lessee, or when required by law.

Stored information may be used to help diagnose and repair malfunctions. It can also be used to improve driving safety and crash performance.

During a crash, your vehicle may record information about the condition of the vehicle and how it was operated.

Law enforcement agencies or others may have equipment that can retrieve the information if they have access to the vehicle or to the device that stores the data.

A

Accessories - Retained Accessory Power 125, 176
Accessory Power Outlet 24, 55
Add-On Equipment 230
Air - Air Cleaner/Filter 236, 253
Air Bag 144
Air Bag - Passenger Air Bag On/Off Indicator 156
Air Bag - Passenger Sensing System 150
Air Bag - Warning Light 36, 150
Air Cleaner/Filter 236, 253
Air Conditioning - A/C Compressor Button 64
Air Conditioning - Climate Control System 24, 62
Air Conditioning - Refrigerant 275
Air Outlets 24, 65
Air Outlets - Selector 63
Antenna 101
Anti-lock - Anti-lock Brakes 216
Anti-lock Brakes - Warning Light 31
Appearance Care 276
Ashtray 125
Audio 24, 66
Audio - Antenna 101
Audio - Anti-Theft Feature 101
Audio - Sound System with 6-Disc CD Changer 67, 86
Audio - Sound System with CD Player (MP3 Compatible) 67, 68
Automatic Headlight System 58
Axle - Front Axle Lubricant 249
Axle - Locking Rear Axle 213
Axle - Maximum Front and Rear Axle Weights 220
Axle - Rear Axle Lubricant 249

B

Battery 236, 252
Battery - Battery Saver 61
Battery - Charging System Light 30, 126
Battery - Electric Power Management 126
Battery - Jump Starting 278
Battery - Remote Negative Battery Terminal 236
Battery - Run-down Protection 126
Belts - Lap/Shoulder Belt 136
Belts - Replacing Safety Belts 141
Belts - Safety Belt Pre-tensioners 144
Belts - Safety Belt Use During Pregnancy 142
Belts - Safety Belts 134
Belts - Shoulder Belt Comfort Guides 136, 139
Belts - Shoulder Belt Height Adjuster 136, 138
Bonnet - Release 24, 235
Brake System Warning Light 30

Index

B (Continued)

Brakes 215
Brakes - Adjustment 216
Brakes - Anti-lock Brakes 216
Brakes - Anti-lock Brakes Warning Light 31
Brakes - Brake Fluid Reservoir 236
Brakes - Disc Brake Wear Indicators 215
Brakes - Fluid 250
Brakes - Park Brake 24, 216
Brakes - Pedal Travel 216
Brakes - Trailer Brakes 225
Brakes - Warning Light 30
Bulbs - Replacement 272
Bulbs - Replacement Specifications 274

C

Capacities 275
Cargo - Cargo Cover 119
Cargo - Cargo Tie-Downs 121
Cargo - Certification Label 219
Cargo - Convenience Net 119, 124
Cargo - Luggage Carrier 122
Cargo - Maximum Front and Rear Axle Weights 220
Cargo - Rear Area Storage 119
Cargo - Rear Cargo Area 118
Cargo - Tyre and Loading Information Label 219
Cargo - Vehicle Loading 218
Cautions - Important Safety Precautions 6-20
Chains - Trailer Towing Safety Chains 224
Chains - Tyre Chains 260
Charging System - Warning Light 30, 126
Children - Child Restraint Top Strap 162
Children - Child Restraints 156
Circuit Breakers 266
Climate Control - A/C Compressor Button 64
Climate Control - Air Outlet Selector 63
Climate Control - Air Temperature Selector 62
Climate Control - Fan Speed Selector 62
Climate Control - Heating 63
Climate Control - Operating Tips 65
Climate Control - Recirculation 65
Climate Control System 24, 62
Clock 66, 68, 86
Clutch - Clutch Fluid Reservoir 236
Clutch - Fluid 247
Compact Disc - Sound System With 6-Disc CD Changer 67, 86
Compartment - Glove Box 24, 123
Compass - Automatic Inside Day/Night Mirror with Compass and Temperature Display 111

C (Continued)

Compass - Calibration 113
Compass - Operation 112
Compass - Variance 113
Compliance - Safety Compliance Label 264, 265
Components - Component Specifications 275
Compressor - A/C Compressor Button 64
Console - Front Storage Compartment 123
Controls - Dash-Mounted Controls 24
Controls - Mounted on Steering Wheel/Column 102
Controls - System Status Indicators and Controls 24, 51
Coolant 241
Coolant - Checking and Adding Coolant 284
Coolant - Coolant Temperature Gauge 26
Coolant - Engine Coolant Reservoir 236, 275
Cover - Cargo 119
Cruise Control 104
Cruise Control - Indicator Light 38
Cup holders 124

D

Dash - Instrument Cluster 24, 26
Dash-Mounted Instruments and Controls 24
Data Collection 303
Defrosting 64
Demister - Rear Window 66
Dipstick - Automatic Transmission Dipstick 236
Display - Driver Information Centre 27, 39
Displays - Language Selection 27, 39, 40
Dome Lights - Override Button 61
Doors 116
Doors - Anti-lockout Feature 117
Doors - Automatic Door Locks 27, 39, 41
Doors - Power Door Locks 117
Doors - Programmable Automatic Door Locks 117
Doors - Rear Door Security Locks 118
Doors - Swing-Gate 118
Driver Information Centre 38
Driver Information Centre - Display 27, 39
Driver Information Centre - Messages 44
Driving - Brake and Throttle Operation Techniques 196
Driving - Crossing Obstacles 199
Driving - Driving in Mud, Sand, Snow or Ice 207
Driving - High Mobility Characteristics 195
Driving - In Water 208
Driving - Loading Your Vehicle for Off-Road Driving 193
Driving - New Vehicle Run-In Period 167
Driving - Off-Road Driving 191
Driving - Off-Road Driving on Hills 200

Index

E

Electric Power Management 126
Electrical - Engine Compartment Fuse Box 236, 268
Electrical - Fuses and Circuit Breakers 266
Electrical - Retained Accessory Power 125, 176
Electrical Accessories - Power Outlet 24, 55
Engine - Air Cleaner/Filter 236
Engine - Checking and Adding Coolant 284
Engine - Cold Weather Starting 178
Engine - Coolant 241
Engine - Coolant Temperature Gauge 26
Engine - Engine Compartment 235
Engine - Engine Coolant Reservoir 236, 275
Engine - Engine Fan Noise 287
Engine - Engine Flooding 178
Engine - Engine Oil 237, 275
Engine - Engine Oil Dipstick 236
Engine - Engine Oil Fill Cap 236
Engine - Engine Starting 176
Engine - Engine Starting Problems 178
Engine - Failure to Start 178
Engine - Oil Pressure Warning Light 29
Engine - Overheating 282
Equipment - Add-On Equipment 230
Event Data Recorders 303
Fan - Fan Speed Selector 62

F

Filter - Air Cleaner/Filter 236, 253
Flooding - Engine Flooding 178
Fluid - Automatic Transmission Fluid 244
Fluid - Brake Master Cylinder Fluid 250
Fluid - Checking and Adding Coolant 284
Fluid - Clutch Fluid Reservoir 236
Fluid - Engine Coolant 241
Fluid - Engine Oil 237
Fluid - Hydraulic Clutch Fluid 247
Fluid - Manual Transmission Fluid 246
Fluid - Power Steering Fluid 250
Fluid - Windscreen Washer Fluid 252
Fluids - Recommended Fluids and Lubricants 254
Fog - Fog Lights 57, 60
Fog Lights 57, 60
Four-Wheel Drive - Driving in Mud, Sand, Snow or Ice 207
Four-Wheel Drive - Driving in Water 208
Four-Wheel Drive - High Mobility Characteristics 195
Four-Wheel Drive - Loading Your Vehicle for Off-Road Driving 193
Four-Wheel Drive - Off-Road Driving 191
Four-Wheel Drive - Off-Road Driving on Hills 200
Four-Wheel Drive - Transfer Case Lubricant 248
Fuel 230
Fuel - Filling the Tank 232

F (Continued)

Fuel - Fuel Gauge 27
Fuel - Fuel Tank 275
Full-Time Four-Wheel Drive 185
Fuses 266
Fuses - Engine Compartment Fuse Box 236, 268

G

Gauge - Coolant Temperature Gauge 26
Gauge - Fuel Gauge 27
Gear Selector Position Indicator 28
Gears - Gearshift Lever 24
Glove Box 24, 123
Guidelines - Maintenance Guidelines 230

H

Hazard Warning Flasher 24, 50
Headlights - High Beam Indicator 26
Headlights - High/Low Beam Control 104
Headlights - Levelling Control 57, 58
Heating 63
Heating - Climate Control System 24, 62
High Beam - Indicator 26
Hills - Parking a Trailer on Hills 225
Hitches 223
Hooks - Recovery Hooks 302
Horn 24, 102

I

Identification - Vehicle Identification Number 264
Ignition - Ignition Switch 174
Indicator - Headlight High Beam 26
Indicator - Passenger Air Bag On/Off Indicator 156
Indicator - Turn Signal 26
Indicators - System Status Indicators and Controls 24, 51
Inflatable Restraint System 144
Inflatable Restraint System - Passenger Air Bag On/Off Indicator 156
Inflatable Restraint System - Passenger Sensing System 150
Inflatable Restraint System - Warning Light 36, 150
Inflation - Tyre and Loading Information Label 219
Inflation - Tyre Inflation 255
Instrument Cluster 24, 26
Instrument Panel - Light Dimmer Control 59
Instruments - Dash-Mounted Instruments 24
Interior Lights - Override Button 61

Index

J

Jack and Spare Tyre Removal 289
Jacking 287, 291
Jacking - Storing Tyre and Jacking Equipment 297

K

Keyless Entry - Battery Replacement 172
Keyless Entry - Remote Lock/Unlock Confirmation 27, 39, 43
Keyless Entry - Transmitter 170
Keyless Entry - Transmitter Range 172
Keys 167
Keys - Remote Keyless Entry 170
Keys - Transmitter Range 172

L

Label - Certification Label 219
Label - Maximum Front and Rear Axle Weights 220
Label - Safety Compliance Label 264, 265
Label - Service Parts Identification Label 264, 265
Label - Tyre and Loading Information Label 219
Label - Vehicle Identification Number 264
Language - Language Selection 27, 39, 40
Lever - Gearshift Lever 24
Lever - Multi-function Lever 24, 103
Light - Air Bag Light 36, 150
Light - Anti-lock Brake System Warning Light 31
Light - Brake System Warning Light 30
Light - Charging System Light 30, 126
Light - Cruise Control Light 38
Light - Engine Oil Pressure Warning Light 29
Light - Malfunction Indicator Light 32
Light - Passenger Safety Belt Reminder Light 143
Light - Safety Belt Reminder Light 143
Light - Security System Light 37
Light - Shift Indicator Light 34, 185
Light - Traction Control System Light 34
Lighter 125
Lights 57
Lights - Automatic Headlight System 58
Lights - Battery Saver 61
Lights - Bulb Replacement 272
Lights - Controls 24
Lights - Dome Light 60
Lights - Dome Lights Override Button 61
Lights - Fog Lights 57, 60
Lights - Hazard Warning Flasher 24, 50
Lights - Headlight High/Low Beam Control 104
Lights - Headlight Levelling Control 57, 58
Lights - Headlights 57
Lights - Illuminated Exit 60
Lights - Instrument Cluster Warning Lights 28
Lights - Instrument Panel Light Dimmer Control 59
Lights - Lights On Reminder 59

L (Continued)

Lights - Main Switch 57
Lights - Parking Lights 57, 58
Lights - Reading Lights 61
Loading - Certification Label 219
Loading - Maximum Front and Rear Axle Weights 220
Loading - Tyre and Loading Information Label 219
Loading - Vehicle Loading 218
Locks - Anti-lockout Feature 117
Locks - Automatic Door Locks 27, 39, 41
Locks - Power Door Locks 117
Locks - Programmable Automatic Door Locks 117
Locks - Rear Door Security Locks 118
Lubricant - Front Axle Lubricant 249
Lubricant - Rear Axle Lubricant 249
Lubricant - Transfer Case Lubricant 248
Lubricants - Recommended Fluids and Lubricants 254
Luggage - Luggage Carrier 122
Lumbar - Power Lumbar Control 129

M

Maintenance - Air Cleaner/Filter 236, 253
Maintenance - Automatic Transmission Dipstick 236
Maintenance - Automatic Transmission Fluid 244
Maintenance - Battery 236, 252
Maintenance - Brake Fluid Reservoir 236
Maintenance - Brake Master Cylinder Fluid 250
Maintenance - Checking and Adding Coolant 284
Maintenance - Engine Coolant 241
Maintenance - Engine Coolant Reservoir 236, 275
Maintenance - Engine Oil 237, 275
Maintenance - Engine Oil Dipstick 236
Maintenance - Engine Oil Fill Cap 236
Maintenance - Front Axle Lubricant 249
Maintenance - Hydraulic Clutch Fluid 247
Maintenance - Maintenance Guidelines 230
Maintenance - Maintenance When Trailer Towing 227
Maintenance - Manual Transmission Fluid 246
Maintenance - Power Steering Fluid 250
Maintenance - Power Steering Fluid Reservoir 236
Maintenance - Radiator Cap 236
Maintenance - Rear Axle Lubricant 249
Maintenance - Recommended Fluids and Lubricants 254
Maintenance - Transfer Case Lubricant 248
Maintenance - Windscreen Washer Fluid 252
Maintenance - Windscreen Washer Reservoir 236
Malfunction Indicator Light 32
Messages - Driver Information Centre 44
Mirrors 110

Index

M (Continued)

Mirrors - Automatic Inside Day/Night Mirror with Compass and Temperature Display 111
Mirrors - Inside Mirror 111
Mirrors - Manual Folding Outside Mirrors 111
Mirrors - Outside Mirror 110
Mirrors - Power Mirrors 111
Mirrors - Vanity 114, 120
Multi-function Lever 24, 103

N

Net - Convenience Net 119, 124

O

Odometer 27, 39
Off-Roading - Brake and Throttle Operation Techniques 196
Off-Roading - Crossing Obstacles 199
Off-Roading - Driving in Mud, Sand, Snow or Ice 207
Off-Roading - Driving in Water 208
Off-Roading - Driving on Hills 200
Off-Roading - High Mobility Characteristics 195
Off-Roading - Loading Your Vehicle for Off-Road Driving 193
Off-Roading - Off-Road Driving 191
Oil - Engine Oil 237, 275
Oil - Engine Oil Dipstick 236
Oil - Oil Fill Cap 236
Oil - Oil Life Monitor 27, 39, 40
Oil - Oil Pressure Warning Light 29
Overhead - Luggage Carrier 122
Overhead - Overhead Area and Roof 120
Overhead - Sun Roof 120
Overheating - Engine 282

P

Parking - Park Brake 24, 216
Parking - Parking a Trailer on Hills 225
Parking - Vehicle Parking 209
Parking Lights 57, 58
Parts - Service Parts Identification Label 264, 265
Passenger Sensing System 150
Passenger Sensing System - System Operation with a Child Restraint 152
Passenger Sensing System - System Operation with Adult Passengers 152, 155
Passlock® 168
Petrol - Filling the Fuel Tank 232
Power - Retained Accessory Power 125, 176
Power Outlet - Electrical Accessories 24, 55
Pregnancy - Safety Belt Use During Pregnancy 142
Programmable Features - Language Selection 27, 39, 40
Programmable Features - Remote Lock/Unlock Confirmation 27, 39, 43

R

Rack - Luggage Carrier 122
Radiator - Radiator Cap 236
Radio 24, 66
Radio - Antenna 101
Radio - Anti-Theft Feature 101
Radio - Sound System With 6-Disc CD Changer 67, 86
Radio - Sound System with CD Player (MP3 Compatible) 67, 68
Rear - Rear Area Storage 119
Rear - Rear Cargo Area 118
Rear Window - Demister 66
Rear Window - Wiper/Washer 110
Rear Window - Wiper/Washer Switch 24
Recirculation 65
Reclining - Front Seatback Manual Reclining Control 129
Recovery Hooks 302
Refrigerant 275
Remote Keyless Entry 170
Remote Keyless Entry - Remote Lock/Unlock Confirmation 27, 39, 43
Restraint System - Warning Light 143
Restraints - Air Bag 144
Restraints - Child Restraint Top Strap 162
Restraints - Child Restraints 156
Restraints - Head Restraints 131
Restraints - Lap/Shoulder Belt 136
Restraints - Passenger Air Bag On/Off Indicator 156
Restraints - Passenger Sensing System 150
Restraints - Replacing Safety Belts 141
Restraints - Safety Belt Pre-tensioners 144
Restraints - Safety Belt Use During Pregnancy 142
Restraints - Safety Belts 134
Restraints - Shoulder Belt Comfort Guides 136, 139
Restraints - Shoulder Belt Height Adjuster 136, 138
Restraints - Supplemental Restraints 144
Rocking Your Vehicle 301
Roof - Luggage Carrier 122
Roof - Overhead Area and Roof 120
Roof - Sun Roof 120
Run-In - New Vehicle Run-In Period 167

Index

S

Safety - Air Bag 144
Safety - Child Restraint Top Strap 162
Safety - Child Restraints 156
Safety - Important Safety Precautions 6-20
Safety - Lap/Shoulder Belt 136
Safety - Passenger Air Bag On/Off Indicator 156
Safety - Passenger Sensing System 150
Safety - Replacing Safety Belts 141
Safety - Safety Belt Pre-tensioners 144
Safety - Safety Belt Use During Pregnancy 142
Safety - Safety Belts 134
Safety - Safety Compliance Label 264, 265
Safety - Shoulder Belt Comfort Guides 136, 139
Safety - Shoulder Belt Height Adjuster 136, 138
Safety - Supplemental Restraints 144
Safety - Trailer Towing Safety Chains 224
Safety Belts - Warning Light 143
Seats - Front Seatback Manual Reclining Control 129
Seats - Head Restraints 131
Seats - Heated Seats 130
Seats - Manual Seat Controls 128
Seats - Power Lumbar Control 129
Seats - Power Seat Controls 128
Seats - Rear Seats 131
Seats - Seat Controls 128
Security - Passlock® System 168
Security - Theft Deterrent System 169
Security System Light 37
Service - Service Parts Identification Label 264, 265
Shade - Sun Visors 120
Shifting - Gearshift Lever 24
Shifting - Indicator Light 34, 185
Shifting - Shift Lock Control System 183
Shifting - Shift Speeds 184
Sound System 24, 66
Sound System - Antenna 101
Sound System - Anti-Theft Feature 101
Sound System - Sound System With 6-Disc CD Changer 67, 86
Sound System - Sound System with CD Player (MP3 Compatible) 67, 68
Spare - Rear-Mounted Spare Tyre 299
Spare Tyre 287, 291
Spare Tyre - Jack and Spare Tyre Removal 289
Spare Tyre - Storing Tyre and Jacking Equipment 297

S (Continued)

Specifications 275
Specifications - Component Specifications 275
Specifications - Replacement Bulb Specifications 274
Speedometer 27
Stabilitrak - Stabilitrak System 54
Stability - Stabilitrak System 54
Starting - Cold Weather Starting 178
Starting - Engine Flooding 178
Starting - Engine Starting 176
Starting - Engine Starting Problems 178
Starting - Failure to Start 178
Starting - Ignition Switch 174
Starting - Jump Starting 278
Starting - Starting Instructions 176
Status - System Status Indicators and Controls 24, 51
Steering 214
Steering - Power Steering 214
Steering - Power Steering Fluid 250
Steering - Power Steering Fluid Reservoir 236
Steering Column - Controls Mounted on Steering Wheel/Column 102
Steering Wheel - Controls Mounted on Steering Wheel/Column 102
Steering Wheel - Tilt Lever 102
Steps - Side Steps 192, 209
Storage 123
Storage - Cargo Cover 119
Storage - Convenience Net 119, 124
Storage - Cup holders 124
Storage - Front Console 123
Storage - Glove Box 24, 123
Storage - Rear Area Storage 119
Storage - Rear Cargo Area 118
Storing Tyre and Jacking Equipment 297
Stuck - If Your Vehicle Gets Stuck 300
Stuck - Recovery Hooks 302
Sun - Sun Roof 120
Sun - Sun Visors 120
Supports - Power Lumbar Control 129
Suspension 217
Swing-Gate 118
Switch - Ignition Switch 174

T

Tachometer 28
Tank - Filling the Fuel Tank 232
Temperature - Air Temperature Selector 62
Temperature - Automatic Inside Day/Night Mirror with Compass and Temperature Display 111
Temperature - Coolant Temperature Gauge 26
Terminals - Remote Negative Battery Terminal 236

Index

T (Continued)

Theft Deterrent - Passlock® System 168
Theft Deterrent- Theft Deterrent System 169
Tie-Downs - Cargo Tie-Downs 121
Towing 282
Towing - Maintenance When Trailer Towing 227
Towing - Trailer Brakes 225
Towing - Trailer Towing 220
Towing - Trailer Towing Hitches 223
Towing - Trailer Towing Safety Chains 224
Towing - Trailer Turn Signals 225
Traction 212
Traction - Locking Rear Axle 213
Traction - Stabilitrak System 54
Traction - Traction Control System 52
Traction - Traction Control System Light 34
Trailer - Hitches 223
Trailer - Parking a Trailer on Hills 225
Trailer - Safety Chains 224
Trailer - Trailer Brakes 225
Trailer - Trailer Towing 220
Trailering - Maintenance When Trailer Towing 227
Trailering - Trailer Turn Signals 225
Transfer Case - Full-Time Four-Wheel Drive 185
Transfer Case - Transfer Case Lubricant 248
Transmission 179
Transmission - Automatic 179, 275
Transmission - Automatic Transmission Dipstick 236
Transmission - Automatic Transmission Fluid 244
Transmission - Clutch Fluid Reservoir 236
Transmission - Manual 184, 275
Transmission - Manual Transmission Fluid 246
Transmission - Shift Lock Control System 183
Transmission - Shift Speeds 184
Transmitter - Battery Replacement 172
Transmitter - Remote Keyless Entry 170
Transmitter - Transmitter Range 172
Trip Odometer 27, 39
Trip Odometer - Reset Button 27
Turn Signal 103
Turn Signal - Indicator 26
Turn Signal - Trailer Turn Signals 225
Tyres 255
Tyres - Changing a Flat 275, 287
Tyres - Changing the Flat Tyre 291
Tyres - Inspection and Rotation 257
Tyres - Jack and Spare Tyre Removal 289

T (Continued)

Tyres - Rear-Mounted Spare Tyre 299
Tyres - Spare Tyre 287, 291
Tyres - Tyre and Loading Information Label 219
Tyres - Tyre Chains 260
Tyres - Tyre Inflation 255
Tyres - Tyre Replacement 259
Tyres - Tyre Stowage 287, 291, 297
Tyres - Wheel Alignment and Tyre Balancing 261

V

Vehicle - New Vehicle Run-In Period 167
Vehicle - Rocking 301
Vehicle Identification Number 264
Ventilation 63
Ventilation - Air Vents 24
Visors - Sun Visors 120

W

Warning Light - Air Bag Light 36, 150
Warning Light - Engine Oil Pressure Warning Light 29
Warning Light - Malfunction Indicator Light 32
Warning Light - Security System Light 37
Warning Lights 28
Washer - Rear Window 110
Washer - Rear Window Wiper/Washer Switch 24
Washer - Windscreen 109
Washer - Windscreen Washer Fluid 252
Washer - Windscreen Washer Reservoir 236
Weight - Maximum Front and Rear Axle Weights 220
Wheels 261
Wheels - Wheel Alignment and Tyre Balancing 261
Wheels - Wheel Nut Torque 275
Wheels - Wheel Replacement 262, 275
Windows 115
Windows - Express Down Feature 115
Windows - Power 115
Windows - Window Lockout Switch 116
Windscreen - Washer 109
Windscreen - Wipers 108
Wiper - Rear Window 110
Wiper - Rear Window Wiper/Washer Switch 24
Wipers - Windscreen 108

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